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Outside.

Just a gleam thro' the darkness;
The lift of two eyes from a book;
A glance—but some glances are heaven;
To such eyes 'tis given
To make Paradise in a look.

Just a face in the lamp-light;
A hand, and some glittering hair;
But hearts have been broken, it's said,
And white steel stained red
For faces less faultlessly fair.

Just a girl in her beauty,
Her glory of freshness and youth;
But what has earth better to sigh for—
To live for—to die for—
Than innocence, beauty, and youth?

The Four Voices.

Alone, by the seashore I musing go,
And pensively regard the sky serene,
That smiles impartial on the joint demeane
Of earth and water. Meditating so,
My thoughts turn inward, noting there the flow
Of constant intuition, that between
Them and the soul makes me distinction know
And ask, "Whence am I?" Silence veils the scene.
Anon are voices: "Whither, whither, whither?"
The Past cries out, from ocean's rolling wave.
"Hither, yes, hither; hither, hither, hither!
The present answers from an inland cave.
"Thither, yes, thither; thither, thither, thither!"
The Future thunders, pointing to the grave.

Again was silence. Gradually arose
A still small voice from out the deep within
My spirit saying, "I that am have been
And will be; but no past or future knows
The immutable. Things end, and things begin;
But not the eternal essence, wherein grows
Whatso may hold of time or taint with sin.
No grave awaiteth me, no mortal throes.
Suffice it, I am changeless, steadfast proved;
While all by me perceived now lives, now dies,
Stays but a moment, and each moment flies,
Each object fading, howsoe'er beloved—
I am for ever, moving, but not moved
By aught that seems, surviving even the skies."

A Child's Poem.

Whisky, frisky,
Hippity hop!
Up he goes
To the tree-top!

Whirly, twirly,
Round and round,
Down he comes
To the ground.

Furly, curly,
What a tail!
Tall as a feather,
Broad as a sail!

Where is his supper?
In the shell;
Snappy, cracky,
Out it fell!

Stir the fire,
Put on the pot;
Here is his supper,
Hissing hot!

JANUARY BILLS.

The year 18—proved a very good year for Mr. Archibald Lane. His business steadily increased from the first of January, and his profits were as fair as they had ever been. Heretofore, his expenses had kept so closely side by side with his income, as to leave his mind expressed with care, and in some doubt as to future success; but during 18—all had been so brisk in matters of trade, and so easy in matters of money, that his mind was uniformly cheerful, and sometimes elated. He felt that, at last, he was entering the way to prosperity; a way he had so long been seeking earnestly to find.

As the year drew toward its close, Mr. Lane experienced a feeling of self-satisfaction unusual at such times. Doubts as to which would over-balance the other, his expenses or his profits, had usually made the last week of the year one of great sobriety to Mr. Lane. In 18—, it was different. As the year waned, he had none of his old feelings, for he was well satisfied that he would have several hundred dollars on the profit side of the account, above and beyond all expenses, something that had not occurred in former times.

"If I have made both ends meet, I will be satisfied," was his usual mental declaration, when he proceeded to make up his accounts for the year. It was different now.

"If I don't have five or six hundred dollars over, I shall be much mistaken." This was the pleasant remark of Mr. Lane to himself, as he began the work of ascertaining the result of his year's business. All came out pretty much as he expected. There was a balance in his favor of about six hundred dollars, after a liberal margin had been allowed for certain bad and doubtful accounts. "Things begin to look a little brighter," said Mr. Lane, as he sat alone with his wife on New Year's eve. The younger children were in bed, and the two oldest daughters, Kate and Emily, were out, spending the evening with a friend. This was said after taking a cigar from his mouth, and letting the smoke curl lazily about his head, which was reclining on the back of a cushioned rocking-chair.

"I'm glad to hear you say so," replied Mrs. Lane. And she spoke from her heart. New Year's eve had not always been a cheerful time.

"I've been looking over my affairs to-day," continued the husband, "and find myself better off than I was this time last year by at least six hundred dollars."

"That is encouraging."

"I feel it so. I trust things are to be easier in the future, and that we will get a little beforehand in the world. It is time; for I will soon be in years, and less able to give active attention to business."

I'm pleased on more than one account," said Mrs. Lane," to hear that you have done so well this year. I've been a good deal worried to-day, about a bill that I had no idea would be half as large as it is. It was sent in this morning."

"Whose bill is that?" asked Mr. Lane, with an apparent change of feeling.

"Mr. Mercer's bill for dry goods.'

"I didn't know there was a bill there."

"Oh, yes. Don't you remember that you told me to get whatever the family wanted from him?"

"I didn't mean to run up a bill though."

"It was so understood by me. But that makes little difference. If the money had been paid down, the cash would not be on hand now.'

"How much is the bill?"

"I'm most afraid to say?"

"How much?"

"One hundred and thirty dollars."

"Why, Anna! Bless my heart! How in the world could you run up a bill like that?"

"I've bought very little for myself," replied the rebuked wife, in a subdued and choking voice. "Nearly all has been used for yourself and the children."

"A hundred and thirty dollars! O dear! dear! dear!" ejaculated Mr. Lane, throwing his cigar into the grate, and beginning to rock himself violently. "So much of my six hundred dollars' profit scattered to the winds! I wonder how many more bills you will have coming in!"

This was downright cruel; and so Mrs. Lane felt it.

She did not, however, punish him for the ungeneerous remark with tears, for she was not a woman disposed on all occasions to give way to this weakness. Her reply was!

"None that the wants of the family have not required to be made."

"But I wish you to pay cash, Anna. You know that, last January, when we were almost smothered with bills from all quarters, we made a resolution to pay cash for every thing during the coming year: and I thought this had been done."

"I know very well that such a thing had been talked of," replied Mrs. Lane; "and, I believe, acted upon for a time. And I also know that you yourself told me to open an account at Mercer's in the spring, when I asked you for money to purchase summer clothing for the family."

"I didn't mean to have it go beyond that," said Mr. Lane, modifying his tone. "But what other bills are there?"

"There is a bill at Cheeseman's for groceries."

"That can't be much, for I have bought almost everything in quantities."

"No I don't suppose it will amount to anything of consequence."

"Any other bill?"

"No; none, except the bread bill.,'

"I thought you paid cash for bread?"

"We never did that Mr. Lane. The baker serves us daily, marking on his tally-stick the number of loaves; and once in three or six months sends in his bill, when it is paid."

"How long has his bill been running?"

"Six months, I believe."

"And will be forty or fifty dollars?"

"Not half of it," replied Mrs. Lane.

"Well, what else is there?"

"Nothing more I believe."

"I hope not. Here are about two hundred dollars cut off at a blow from the supposed profits of the year. Confound these bills! I wish there was no such thing as credit."

Mr Lane was, as a matter of course, unhappy from that moment. Had these bills not existed, and the surplus of the year shown the pleasant aggregate of four hundred dollars, he would have been quite as happy as when he figured up at six hundred. But, in imagination, he had been better off by two hundred dollars than the truth now discovered him to be, and the loss was felt as real. The remainder of the evening passed gloomily enough.

When Mr. Lane retired to bed he could not sleep for thinking of the dry goods, grocery, and bread bills. While he thus lay awake, memory assisted him to the knowledge of two or three other little matters of the same kind. There was an unsettled tailor's bill that might take twenty-five or thirty dollars to balance; and the boot-maker had something against him. Ten bushels of potatoes and three barrels of apples that he had ordered sent home in October, were yet to be paid for. At least fifty dollars more of his year's profits vanished.

At last Mr. Lane fell asleep, and dreamed all night of bills, that came almost in a shower around him. On New Year's morning, he sat silent and moody at the breakfast-table, eating but little, and looking no one in the face. All were oppressed by his state of mind, though none but his wife knew its nature and the cause from which it was produced.

It was early when Mr. Lane went to his place of business, on the morning of the first of January; not so early, however, but that one or two persons had preceded him, and left behind them visible tokens of the fact. On his desk were a, couple of sealed notes. He opened them with a vague presentiment of something disagreeable, and he was not disappointed. The first contained a narrow slip of paper, with a printed head, and certain written characters and figures below, which plainly enough expressed the fact that he was indebted to a certain dealer in groceries in the sum of seventy-six dollars.

"Oh dear!" was the mental exclamation of pain that followed the perusal of this bill. That a little piece of paper, three or four inches wide and six long, should have such power over the feelings of a man!

The next billet was opened with a more nervous state of mind. As he broke the seal and displaced the envelope, another narrow piece of paper, folded over from the ends in three sections, dropped upon the desk. It was the bread bill for six months, and called for forty-four dollars and ten cents.

"Is it possible? Too bad! too bad! too bad! I had no idea of this."

"Thus the unhappy man expressed his feelings. While yet holding this bill in his hand, a lad entered the store; and coming back to the desk where he sat, politely handed him as ominous piece of paper, and retired. He opened it, and read:

"Mr. Archibald Lane—Bought of," &c.

The particulars were an air-tight stove, at twelve dollars; a cooking-stove, at thirty; and various others matters of Russia pipe, fire-boards, etc., in all, amounting to fifty-five dollars. Though the genial heat from the air-tight stove had comforted Mr. Lane every evening since it came home, and he had enjoyed the improved cooking of the new addition to the kitchen department, he had entirely forgotten that the bill for these increased advantages had never been settled.

"I declare!" he exclaimed, as he spoke, How came I to forget that bill? I meant to have paid it when it came home, and told Jenkins to send it in."

Soon after this, Mr. Lane's young man came in from the post-office. There were three letters, each with the city post-mark, and each with a bill inclosed. One, the tailor's bill, wanted forty-eight dollars; another was from a hatter, and demanded five; and the third was a jobbing carpenter, who had been called in at sundry times to mend and make, and asked for the sum of twenty-three dollars and ninety-two cents.

Mr. Lane read them over, and then placed them under a paper-weight on his desk; uttering, at the same time, a long-drawn sigh.

The morning paper was yet unread. It lay on the desk beside Mr. Lane; and, more from habit than from any desire to know its contents, he opened it and commenced reading. An occurrence of some interest had taken place in a neighboring city, and he was in the midst of a narrative of the event, and much interested in it, when he started and turned quickly at the sound of a voice near him. A man had entered, and was standing at his elbow.

"Good-morning, Mr. Lane," said the man.

"Good-morning, Williams," returned Mr. Lane.

"Can I do anything for you to-day?" he added, in a tone of affected cheerfulness.

"Not much," said the visitor, removing his hat as he spoke, and taking therefrom a small package of papers, which he commenced turning over.

"You haven't a bill against me?" Mr. Lane spoke confidently.

"What do you call it?" replied the man, as he drew a slip of paper from the package in his hand, and presented it.

"One barrel of flour; five hams; a bushel of corn meal, and a sack of salt. Bless me! Didn't I pay for these at the time?

The man smiled and shook his head.

"Why, it's nine months since I made the purchase! And I'm certain that I told you to send in the bill. I never like small matters like this to stand."

"It has been overlooked. But the money will be just as good now," was the pleasant answer.

With a good a grace as possible for him to assume, Mr. Lane turned to his desk, and drawing forth his pocket-book, counted out thirteen dollars saying, as he did so,—

"The next time I make a bill at your store, I wish you to send it before the first of January."

"I won't promise," was the good humored reply, as the man bowed and withdrew. The pleasure was all on his side, and he could afford to be in good humor.

"I hope that's the last," said Mr. Lane, as he wound the string of his great pocket-book around and around its distended sides, and then laid it carefully back in his desk. But he was in error. Ere the day passed, his bootmaker sent in his bill, amounting to fifteen dollars; and from a lady's shoemaker came a little token, footed up with the sum of twenty dollars more. An upholsterer had been called upon to make a chamber carpet, and do sundry little matters about the house during the year: and he called for eight dollars and thirty-four cents. Then the jobbing cabinet had his account to settle with Mr. Lane, for sundry applications of his art to broken-backed chairs, rickety tables, loose veneering, etc., etc., for all of which he wanted sixteen dollars. Thus it went on, hour after hour, until toward evening. The glazier called for two dollars and a half; the tinner called for five dollars; and the gasfitter for eight.

By this time human patience, at least so far as Mr. Lane is concerned, had become well nigh exhausted. He felt like making a severe application of his foot to any man or boy who might again invade his premises with a bill.

He was sitting at his desk in this not very amiable mood, with the bills he had received since morning spread out before him, and a slip of paper in his hand upon which the whole of the sums they had called for, amounting to four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents, had been added up, when he heard the door open and shut. Turning with a nervous start he saw the familiar face of an old negro, who had polished his boots for the last half-dozen years. He knew his errand, and knew that this was adding insult to injury. Peter came shuffling back toward the desk at which Lane remained seated with contracted brows, revealing at each step more and more of his polished ivory.

"Little bill, Massa Lane," said the negro, producing as he spoke a dingy piece of paper.

This was too much. It was an ordeal beyond what overtried patience could bear.

"Clear out you black rascal!" exclaimed the sufferer in a passionate voice. "If you say 'bill' to me, I'll cut your ears off!"

Such an unexpected reception from "Massa Lane," who had been looked upon by Peter as one of the most amiable men in the world, completely astounded the poor negro, and he beat a hasty retreat, glancing back every now and then to see if an ink-stand or paper weight were not advancing in the direction of his head with something like lightning speed.

To sudden storms there always follows a deep calm. By the time Peter had vanished through the door, retiring at a velocity which could not be greatly increased had seven devils been at his heels, Mr. Lane's mind was trembling back from its state of uncontrollable excitement. Laying his face down upon the desk he sighed heavily. Mortification took the place of irritation, and anger against others, was succeeded by anger against himself.

"Ah me!" was breathed forth heavily at last; and raising himself up he gathered together the bills that were spread out before him, and thrusting them in the desk turned the key with a firm hand, making the lock click as the bolt sprang to its place.

When Mr. Lane went home that evening his mind was calm. He had passed through a day of trial and disappointment, but he knew the worst, and was prepared for it. When the milk bill, milliner's and mantaumaker's bills, and sundry other little bills were laid before him, he exhibited no emotion. They were to his feelings like a gentle breeze after a violent tempest. But one thing he was resolved, and that was to pay cash in the future for everything.

"There must be no January bills next year," said he to his family, after he had looked at the sum to pay long enough to be able to speak on the subject without visible emotion. "Let cash be paid for everything in the time to come. If the money isn't in hand when the want presents itself, let the want wait."

This was a good resolution. But did Mr. Lane and his family abide by it? Next January will tell.

Elephants at Sea.

A few facts about the elephants now going to Chittagong in the "Scotia," says a Calcutta paper, may be interesting to our readers. The hoisting up into the air and lowering down into the hold of a ship, such huge animals is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants. They were lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with threefold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens built of strong teak-timber baulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest; tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted, and was "brought to" with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea, it appears that the animals got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side by giving themselves, simultaneously, a swaying motion as they stood athwart ship, the vessel rolling heavily, as if in a seaway. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours, until the strange freak took them again. At Chittagong, we hear that they were hoisted out of the hold, and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. When they were released from the slings it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to "let go," each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart at being freed from his floating prison, or from his own weight we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout, just one second before the plunge, was a study; so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk, and the latter from his nose. Forty-four more elephants go down by the same steamer to Chittagong.

A COMMUNE DIVORCE.—There were some curious as well as bloody things done under the brief reign of the Commune in France. A couple wished to be divorced. The commune granted the separation, the parties signing the following:

I, upon my wife's request, authorize her to dispose of the chamber and furniture, which were our common property; and I authorize her to dispose of herself at her pleasure. I reserve for myself that she can make no request, nor take any legal proceedings touching my liberty. We reenter, on common agreement, into our full and perfect liberty, as if we had never been married. *Salut.*

I acknowledge having received authority for the furniture which was common between my husband and me; the authority to dispose of the said furniture; I on my side undertaking to have recourse to him for no rights. I leave his full and perfect liberty. *Salut.*—Neither Chicago or Indiana could beat that.

SUCH A JOKE.—Upon the trial of a suit for divorce, one of the witnesses was asked whether he had spoken to any of the jury since the trial commenced. "Yes, sir, I spoke to Mr. ——," pointing to a juryman with a face as red as a blood beet. "What did you say to him?" Witness appeared reluctant to tell. The attorney insisted upon the answer. "Well," said the witness, "I told him that he had a pretty face to sit on a jury to decide whether a man was a habitual drunkard or not."

A NEW IDEA.—The thermometer is now extensively used in hospitals to ascertain the temperature of patients, in order to determine whether fever exists. The instrument is placed under the arm, which should then be folded over the breast, and is kept there several minutes. If the mercury stands at one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or over, treatment for fever is directed.

Laboring Men and their Wages.

Now that the labor question is attracting so much attention in this as other countries, it may be interesting to note a few figures. In 1868 Lord Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed all the British consuls abroad to furnish reports as to the condition of the working classes in the various countries, the wages they received, etc. The reports were of course, interesting.

The report from the Province of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, said that the farms are almost all in the hands of small proprietors and are generally limited to eight acres in extent. The only employment for capital is in lending on usury; and that, of course, only aggravates the evil. The average earnings of a field hand are forty dollars, and of weavers—the principal branch of industry—from sixty dollars to one hundred and twenty dollars a year. The wages of artisans, however, are relatively much higher—those of masons, carpenters and smiths, going up to seventy-five cents a day. On these latter wages the workmen could live well, but the report says the Asiatic Turk is proverbially improvident and thinks nothing of spending in a nuptial celebration more than he can save in years. In European Turkey the wages were from twenty-five to sixty-five cents a day.

In Russia the great trouble is the vast number of holidays on which no work can be done. They number, including Saturdays, 163 in the year, leaving only 202 for labor. And out of these must be deducted Mondays, which, for most workmen, are also holidays, as it is considered unlucky to commence work on that day. The lowest class of workmen earn from thirty to sixty cents per day, and on this they can support their families, because black bread and butchers' meat are cheap. All other commodities, however, are dear in Russia. House rent is twice as dear as in England. One of the Consuls says that an English artisan would require to earn twice as much in Russia as he would in England in order to live as well.

In Germany the tradesmen's bands, or guilds, possessed exclusive privileges, so that a tailor or shoemaker belonging to one petty principality could not be set up his business in another. In Silesia, wages have doubled in the last thirty years, while the cost of living has not increased in anything like the same proportion. In Saxony the farm laborer earns from twenty-five to thirty cents a day; the day laborer in towns from thirty to forty cents, and mechanics from fifty to sixty cents. Women earn from thirty to forty cents.

In Berlin at least sixteen per cent, and often twenty and thirty per cent, of the resources of a moderate family goes for house rent. A budget of the estimated expenses of three types of family was prepared at Berlin. The first belonging to the lower class, is supposed to have an income of from two hundred and twenty to three hundred dollars. Of that twelve per cent goes for rent, sixty-two per cent for living, fifty per cent for clothing, five per cent for fuel, and only one per cent for amusements and pleasures. The family of the second class is supposed to have an income of from four hundred and fifty to six hundred dollars. Of that fifty-five per cent goes for living, eighteen per cent for clothing, twelve per cent for rent and only three and one-half per cent for amusements. In these tables the statistician assigns no place to savings; but yet it appears that in Saxony the number of indigent persons diminished twenty per cent in the decade from 1855 to 1864.

In Belgium, in the rural districts day laborers earn from thirty to forty-five cents a day, and women from sixteen to twenty cents. In manufactories common workmen are paid from thirty to fifty cents, superior hands sixty cents and women from twenty to fifty cents. In the coal mines wages vary from sixteen to forty cents a day for women and from eighteen to seventy cents for men. Mechanics, such as carpenters masons, &c., earn from sixty to eighty cents. Those who earn from one to two dollars a day are the exception. A comparison between the wages of London and Antwerp has been made, from which it appears that where a mason earns fifty cents a day in Antwerp he earns one dollar and forty-five cents in London, and the cost of living is about equal in both cities. Consequently the artisan classes in Belgium enjoy but little of the comforts of the same classes in England, and still less of those which their fellow laborers enjoy on this continent.

Something About Wills.

Here are some rules governing the making out of wills, which may prove important if not interesting. A will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written in ink, on paper or parchment; and, if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses, and, if written on more than one sheet, the testator and witnesses had better sign each sheet. The witnesses must rigidly comply with every particular required by the attestation clause, at the end of which clause they must sign their names. A codicil to the will is to be made with the same regulations as the will itself, and may be written thus: This is a codicil to my last will and testament, bearing date the ——day of——18—, and which I direct to be taken as part thereof. I give, devise, and bequeath, etc. As witness my hand this——day of——. Obliterations or alterations are dangerous, and when of necessity made, ought to be signed by the testator and witness. Marriage after making a will, renders the will void. It is not indispensable for a witness to know the contents of the will, which may be so folded as to prevent any other portion than the signature and attestation clauses being read.

GOOD MANNERS.—Young folks should be mannerly. How to be so is the question. Many a good girl and boy feel that they can't behave to suit themselves in company. They feel timid, bashful and self-distrustful the moment they are addressed by a stranger, or appear in company. There is but one way to get over this feeling, and acquire easy and graceful manners; that is, do the best they can all the time, at home as well as abroad. Good manners are not learned by arbitrary teaching so much as acquired by habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will become a kind of second nature to be so everywhere. Coarse, rough manners at home beget a habit of roughness which we can ot lay off if we try, when we go among strangers. The most agreeable people we have ever known in company are those who are perfectly agreeable at home. Home is the school for all good things, especially for good manners.

SNAKE BITES.—A medical officer writes to the *Punjaub Times* that during a long professional experience in India he had never succeeded in curing a case of snake bite by either the cobra or kerait. All the remedies recently suggested proved useless, and the writer regards the entire extirpation of the snakes as the only means of reducing the mortality of nearly 20,000 gives a year which they inflict upon India.

How to Get Rich.

Put on the airs of an eight-keyed flute,
If you're only a penny whistle;
Pass where you can for a garden rose,
If you're only a wayside thistle.

Blow, whenever you blow your horn,
So people can understand
That you may be sharp, but you won't be flat
In society's great brass band.

If you carry a nose six inches long,
(And a beak can scarce be longer)
Believe it a sign of perception strong,
And the longer it is, the stronger.

But if in the order of nasal tubes
Your organ is brief in measure,
Then, brevity being the soul of wit,
Consider your pug a treasure.

Love your neighbor—but mark the force
Of the gospel rule of grace—
The more you admire yourself, my friend,
The higher your neighbor's place.

Clink your dime in the deacon's pan,
As if you were throwing gold,
And give, with an eye to the business hope
Of reaping a hundred fold.

Whether your reading is little or great,
Quote right, or never quote;
Polish your uppers, though down in the heel,
And never endorse a note.

Always advance best hand, best foot,
(Beat hand, best foot, your own,)
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land,
While others enjoy the bone.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

I met the young people at a picnic, and was not long in discovering their sentiments toward each other. It was plain that Tom Tilby loved Bessie Wellit, and it was impossible to doubt that the feeling was reciprocated. I took an interest in the young couple because I had been the intimate friend of their fathers, when they were young, and before the business of life led us apart on separate roads.

Tom Tilby *pere* and Sam Wellit had been fast friends both at school and at college; fast friends, boon companions, and sure partners in every scrape as in every stroke of luck.

Until they took their degrees they were inseparable. After that of course their paths were bound to diverge somewhat. As for me, I left college two or three years before they did, for my means were slender, and it was necessary that I should, as soon as possible, undertake the management of of my father's practice as an attorney, as he was growing old and feeble.

I went up to the University on a special invitation to be present at the parting supper given by Tom and Sam when they had taken their degrees. It was a great occasion, that supper! I can well remember how the two returned thanks for the toast of their "health and success!" standing up hand-in-hand and making one speech between them, Tom beginning a sentence, which Sam finished, and then beginning another for Tom to complete, and so on.

Next day I was instructed to draw up their wills, in which each left all he possessed to the other, if he should survive him. The documents were drawn up, signed, and witnessed, and I was requested to take charge of them. From that period I saw very little of either. Tom in regular course served his curacy, and at last got his living. Sam got into a good practice, and went on plodding at my business, which, though not vast, was sufficient to keep me occupied and to supply me with a modest competence. I heard occasionally from both parson and barrister, but the letters were generally brief and of a business nature, for I was their legal adviser whenever they chanced to need such assistance, which was but rarely. I was glad to learn therefore—dear me! how the time must have slipped away, said I to myself—that the pretty golden-haired girl at the picnic was the daughter of my worthy old friend Sam Wellit; and that the handsome manly young fellow who was paying such attention to her was the son of the Rev. T. Tilby, who was best known to me as Tom Tilby.

Of course I lost no time in introducing myself. To my surprise, the young people did not seem overwhelmed with joy to hear I was an old friend of their fathers. They exchanged looks of surprise and consternation. What could it mean?

It was not to be left in ignorance long. Tom, tearing himself with evident reluctance from the side of his charmer, asked me to favor him with a few words in private. To my surprise, his first request was that I would not mention the picnic, and the fact that Bessie and he met there, to either his father or hers. My surprise was changed to sorrow when I heard the reason of his request. Those confounded wills were at the bottom of it! The two friends had begun to suspect each other. Tom Tilby thought Sam Wellit must wish him dead that he might have his money; and Sam felt certain that Tom Tilby would not be grieved to hear of his decease. Friendship grew cooler—at last cold and stark.

Why, you ask, did they not make fresh disposals of their money when their marriages made the old wills void? Well, I can't exactly say, but I fancy that either they thought it a point of honor to stand by their old arrangement, or else they were ashamed to ask me to make alterations, when, after drawing up their marriage settlements, etc., I had to redraft their wills.

Time went on. Suspicion begot indifference paving the way for hate. Of course each was conscious of a change in the other, but did not observe it in himself; and so the mutual dislike deepened, and the breach widened imperceptibly. As luck would have it, young Tom, who was entered at Lincoln's Inn, met Bessie, who had come to stay with some friends in town, and they fell desperately in love with one another. They wrote to their parents, like good and obedient children, informing them of their acquaintance, and perhaps revealing unconsciously what that acquaintance had ripened into. That brought matters to a crisis. The Rev. T. Tilby told his son that Bessie was, no doubt, a designing minx; she was not likely to be a fig, springing as she did from a thistle like Sam Wellit. He threatened to cut his son off with a shilling, if he heard any more of his nonsense, and forbade him to see her again.

Sam Wellit was equally stern. He told Bessie that young Tom was a mercenary adventurer, and, like his father, probably a rake, an idler and a scoundrel. If he heard any more of her having any more to do with the scamp he should bring her visit to an abrupt end.

Naturally, in spite of threats, the young people did meet, and their love was intensified by the opposition of the parents. It was a bad case, and I told young Tom so. He implored me to keep their secret. I consented—and what is more, I promised to aid them. That very night, in my lonely bachelor chambers, I laid my plan and acted on it. I wrote two letters—one to Tom Tilby and the other to Sam Wellit I asked them, for reasons alleged, to meet me on the following Tuesday—Tom at twelve and Sam at one. Then I dispatched a little note asking Bessie and young Tom to lunch with me at three o'clock on the same day.

The day came—the hour came—and the men came! Old Tom Tilby arrived at 12, dressed in deep mourning, and carrying in his hand my black-bordered missive bidding him to come here, to proceed with me to the funeral of our old friend Wellit. I asked him to sit down, and began to talk of old times. Tom had been on recalling the past, his heart was touched. Tender recollections came in a flood, the old love revived, and by a quarter to one the old boy was weeping bitterly, and wishing he had been more just and true to dear old Sam.

Presently came a knock at the door. Tom begged me to let him get out of the way, not to show his emotion to strangers. I put him in the next room, but left the door a little open, and then gave orders for the admission of my next visitor, Sam Wellit, of course! I could see about his tremulous lip, the moment he entered, that I should have an easy task with him. He spoke softly, luckily, or old Tom might have recognized his voice, but, as a precaution, I monopolized all the talking, and spoke in a low tone, until I had Sam blubbering like a child.

"After all, Sam," said I raising my voice, "you benefit by the death. Tom Tilby would have been pleased enough if it was your funeral instead of his!"

"No, he would not," said Sam, with emphasis; "and for the money, I won't touch"—and then he turned white as a sheet, and stared at the door, from which Tom Tilby came rushing, with tears in his eyes.

"Tom!"

"Sam!"

The two shook hands with such persistence, I thought they would never leave off. But at last they turned round to me, and intended to lecture me for practical joking.

"His wit was not of the highest order in old times—was it, Sam?" said Tom Tilby

"It's improved vastly," said Sam. "It's the best joke he ever was guilty of!"

"No," said I, "I've better in store!" and with that I opened the door, at which I heard a gentle tap that had escaped their notice—and led in Bessie and young Tom! Of course, those trembling culprits fell on their knees when they saw their respective parents, expecting a severe reprimand. That reprimand was in each case, as I need hardly say, exchanged for a blessing!

Those old wills have been destroyed, and I have drawn two new ones, by which Tom and Bessie inherit all the properties of their respective parents.

I am very glad I went to that picnic after all.—*Tom Hood.*

A New Revelation.

A statement to the effect that Botts, the murderer of Halsted, was the husband instead of the paramour of the women Wilson, has caused no little sensation. The murderer has been dictating a story of his life, with a full account of the murder. He relates circumstances connected with his first acquaintance with Mrs. Wilson, his marriage to her, and her unfaithfulness to him. In conversation with a reporter he gave some of the leading incidents of the tale: In 1864, Botts first met Mrs. Wilson at a disreputable house in Newark. Becoming interested in her, he persuaded her to quit the place in which she was living and he furnished her with the means of doing so. In the fall of that year they went together to Paterson to see the races, and on their return Mrs. Wilson said she would "dare him to marry her." Botts said he would, and they drove to Little Falls, where Rev. T. H. Landon, a Methodist clergyman, performed the ceremony. Botts says: "Afterward she made me promise not to tell any one about it, and that is the reason I did not say anything about it at the trial. She was married under a false name and I gave my real name. I suppose I was a little drunk at the time." For seven years thereafter the woman lived with Botts and was supported by him, still going under the name of Wilson, for she had another husband living, from whom she had never obtained a divorce. Botts says he never would have betrayed her secret but for the fact that she lately wrote him what he calls a "scandalous letter," in which she told him that she had all along loved another man, at the same time abusing him soundly for bringing her before the public. The letter preceding this one, and by means of which Mrs. Wilson obtained an assignment of furniture and other property owned by Botts, was of a different character. After using many terms of endearment, referring to past associations, &c., she wrote: "I am so unhappy, and can never be happy again. I will try and be good, and meet you in heaven."

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-BOOK.—Everyone who takes a newspaper, which he in the least degree appreciates, will often regret to see any one number thrown aside for waste paper which contains some interesting and important articles. A good way to preserve these is by the use of a scrap-book. One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles, can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which you would long since have lost had it not been for your scrap-book. There is a witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh over it yet, though for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable receipt you had almost forgotten, and which you have found just in time to save much perplexity. There is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's care and trials. Indeed, you hardly take up a single paper without perusing it. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many valuable items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the end of a year what a rich treasure you have accumulated.

A General Blow.

This time the scene is laid in Pennsylvania; the hero of the play is a teamster, "native and to the manner born," and the plot his something to do with benzine. Mr. Teamster is riding cheerfully along the public highway seated upon a load of benzine. As he travels he has an idea that a social cigar would prove a good companion, so he lights a cheroot, and musing on things certain and uncertain, permits his team to continue the journey according to their own pleasure. But all things, good, bad or indifferent, must have an end, and a cigar is no exception. In due time the cigar is burned down to an unpleasant proximity to our hero's moustache. Roused from his meditations he throws the stump behind him and is instantly an involuntary participant in a grand transformation scene. Numerous barrels of the excitable fluid unite in one grand "burst" of harmony and light. The astonished driver concludes to stop on the road while the frightened horses plunge ahead at the top of their speed, leaving behind a firey train which bears out the simile of a sort of terrestial comet. A collision stops the horses; the frightened peasants imagine the millennium; the owner loses his benzine, the driver finds but a single screw left to remind him that he once owned a wagon, and—the curtain falls.

A BRUTAL MOTHER.—A woman named Case, living at Decatur, Ill., murdered her boy a few days since by forcing him to kindle a fire with kerosene while she remained in bed. The boy poured a quantity on the fire and wanted to desist, but the woman ordered him, with an oath, to put on more. An explosion followed, and he was burned to death. He was twelve years old.

FOUND IT.—The Grand Duke Alexis found out the strong point of Niagara after a half-day's stay there. The landlord charged an enormous bill—$1,500 at the rate of $75 for each member of the suite for the half-day. The young man at once declined the preposterous imposition, and the amount was finally reduced to $1,000.

Society and Fashion.

Bias bands and small flounces is the latest fashionable style of trimming silk underskirts.

The breaking of a wedding ring is said to be a sign that its owner will soon be a widow.

The latest fashion at parties and Germans is to hang a mistletoe bough between the folding doors.

Bridesmaids' dresses this season cost as much as that of a bride, and are made of as rich and costly materials.

An artificial rose-bud worn in the button-hole, is now considered quite the correct thing by our society young men.

The latest style in rings and bracelets is in the shape of a serpent, with ruby eyes, and the back studded with small precious stones.

Fichus, or tight-fitting capes, or waists of velvet plush or velveteen the color of the dress are very much worn with street costumes this season.

Black silk costumes trimmed with Chinchilla and the fur of the silver fox, are very elegant for receptions, and for the street, although rather conspicuous.

A bachelor says "all" he would require in a wife would be a good disposition, beauty, good figure and connections, conversational talents, elegant and polished manners and—money.

The latest style of bows for the neck are of point or Valenciennes lace, made in the shape of a pyramid, small at the top and large at the bottom, and is made to cover the whole front of the waist.

White lace veils, dotted with black, are no longer worn, as they make the face look as if enamelled, and give a "fast" look to the quietest dressed lady. Plain tulle, pointed in front and edged with maltese lace, is the style now most preferred.

The latest fashionable ornament for adorning a lady's hair of an evening is a bandeau of small gilt bells, which tinkle softly with each motion of the wearer's head, and are a pretty accompaniment to the music and running fire of small talk.

Some New York ladies, wishing to put down the high-priced dress-makers and milliners, have formed a society and agreed to make their own dresses and bonnets, and show an amount of skill which is not equalled or excelled by even the French *modistes*.

A PECULIAR PARADE.—The mystic society known as the "Strikers" made their 29th parade in Mobile recently. The subject of illustrations was the "Realms of Fancy." They were borne through the street on ten street-cars. First—An iceberg, drawn by Polar bears journeying towards the north pole, bearing a poet and philosopher of the Darwinian school, in search of birds who have emigrated north to escape the tyranny of man; upon arriving, they are arrested and tried, with a sportsman, the soul of a lady who has been decorating herself with feathers, and a French cook; a bird of Paradise as Judge, and the jury composed of other birds. The next was the wonders of the Deep—Neptune's car drawn by sea lions, surrounded by all kinds of fish; mermaids, who have allured a sailor boy to their cavern; Davy Jones locker. The next was Fairy Land—fairies, elves, &c., Chariots drawn by butterflies. The next Christmas Eve—Santa Claus' car drawn by reindeer, snow man, Jack Frost, icicles, &c., Christmas characters, roast beef, mince pies, plum pudding, and all good cheer of the season; harlequin as Christmas pantomime. It is said the costumes were magnificent, and the display was witnessed by thousands, among them numbers of strangers from the North.

LICKING A PUMP HANDLE.—In New Albany, Ind., a little son of Mr. John Koch, met with an accident which should be a warning to all boys in the future. It seems that the little fellow went to the pump at the market space, and very foolishly touched his tongue to the iron handle, to ascertain if it was cold. Of course the result was not only fearful, but extremely painful. The tongue, being very moist and warm, and iron being a good conductor of heat, the moisture and heat were almost instantly withdrawn from the latter by the cold handle, and it froze tight.

The little fellow endeavored to with draw his tongue, but could not. Several gentlemen went to his rescue, but it required the most careful handling to loosen the boy's organ of taste from the iron. They ejected saliva upon the handle, and rubbed it with their hands fully five minutes before they succeeded, and then a piece of the skin of the tongue, about the size of a nickle, was left on the handle, leaving the surface of the tongue where it had come in contact with the handle as white as though it had been seared with a red hot iron. During the time the boy was fast, he gave vent to his excruciating agony in loud and continuous screams.

Haytian Proverbs.

The day that the little chicken is pleased is the very day that the hawk

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 2., '72

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

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Business cards of five lines, $5 per year

Communications recommending persons or office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

The Republican State Convention has been called for the 10th of April at Harrisburg. The contest for Governor is said to be between Hartranft, White and Jordan.

Gray, radical, was elected senator, in the 4th district, Philadelphia, over M'Clure, by a greatly reduced majority. This gives the rads 1 majority in the senate.

There was a lively time in the Kentucky senate, on the morning of 27th ult. The senator from Louisville, and the senator from Grant county, got high on a railroad bill, and both drew pistols. They were removed by the sergeant-at-arms.

The Harrisburg Morning Patriot, speaking of the present legislature says:

"First as well as last the mortifying confession must be made. Never, since the first rain ran off the roof of the capitol, has a body so feeble, so incompetent, and so corrupt, been assembled within its walls."

EQUALITY.

By the 14th and 15th amendments, Fred Douglass, or any other negro can be elected to the presidency of the United States, but Carl Shurz or Gen. Jas. Shields can not, because born on foreign soil. This is a stigma upon our country, and to it wipe out, the proposed 16th amendment should be adopted, which would be nothing more than placing a naturalized foreigner upon an equal footing with the negro in this country. But strange and inconsistent as it may seem, the radical party which brayed so long and so loud for negro equality, now opposes the adoption of the 16th amendment, after giving Sambo all the rights possessed by a native born American. Is this true statesmanship?

All the nigger congressmen voted against the proposed 16th amendment, by which a foreigner is made eligible to the Presidency. This shows that the black statesmen have no high appreciation of the "equality" doctrine which raised them to an equality with the white man, or else they lack a proper understanding of it. Sambo evidently thinks that he is better than a white foreigner, and that the Irishman and the German is not a "man and a brother," as is the African.

In another column the readers of the REPORTER will find the doings of the liberal republicans of Missouri, in state convention. This movement, so formidable, has struck terror into the ranks of the corrupt crew of Grant-office holders. We have no doubt if the honest portion of the republicans had the power, Grant and his corrupt administration would soon be ended. We honor republicans who boldly strike for reform. Let reform in the administration of our affairs be the watchword of all honest men, of whatever party, and let it be carried to the polls, for it is high time that the rascals, republican or democrats, be put down.

The Newspapers Cause President Grant to Come Down.

The President has given his check for $5000 to balance his little account which has been standing against him in the Treasury department since he was an army officer.

This shows the influence of the press. This defalcation of Grant's dates backto the Mexican war. Presently the newspapers got to find it out, and published it; Grant became ashamed, and accordingly, a few days ago, sent in his check for the $5000, which he thought had gone into forgetfulness. But he should also be made to pay the interest, which would have been demanded from any other citizen.

Proposed New Railroad.

We understand, says the Lewistown *Democrat*, that arrangements are being made for building a branch road from Adamsburg, on the line of the Sunbury and Lewistown RR., northwardly across Middle Creek Valley, (passing south of Troxelville,) thence eastwardly through Centreville, where the line crosses Penn's Creek, and thence north-eastwardly to Mifflinburg, where it will connect with the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek RR. This new link will be only 16 miles in length, and will reduce the distance from Lewisburg to Lewistown and all points west at least 12 miles over all other routes, and open up a large number of iron-ore beds, as well as a large lumber trade. Many prominent citizens of Lewisburg are urging this project, and its speedy accomplishment is among the things entirely probable.

The formal opening of the Muncy Creek Railway took place on Tuesday of last week, the 16th instant. This road connects the Phila. and Erie road, at Muncy, with the Catawissa road, at Hall's Basin, and is part of the link of ninety miles, "connecting Binghamton with Williamsport, taking in the coal mines, other mineral deposits and vast timber regions in Sullivan county, and completing an important trunk railway from Boston to Pittsburg, almost on the air-line between these points."

Despise not your inferiors.

Sneak-thief Movement.

The latest and most contemptible sneak-thief movement that we have heard of for a decade, is the conspiracy to deprive all papers not published at county towns of any share of the legal advertising, and forcing the county officers to advertise only in papers printed at the county towns What proposition could be more unreasonable and unfair? What justice is there in passing a law directing all advertising to be done in the Bellefonte papers, and none other in the county? Do not the printers outside the county seats, pay taxes, and render service, just as well as those in the county towns who would thus be favored with a legalized monopoly of all such work, leaving the proper officers, who are the best judges what mediums to select, no choice or say in the matter?

This move is gotten up and favored by interested parties, and sordid selfishness is at the bottom of it, and this spirit will attempt to have it put through the Legislature and made a law.

No honest, fairminded editor will favor such a proposition—it is only the sordid, selfish, sneak-thief, sheepfaced Shylock, who would steal the pennies from his dead grandmothers eyes, and sell his soul to the devil for a little filthy lucre, that would have the impudence to favor such a law.

From what we gather of the published proceedings of the late editorial convention at Harrisburg there were such narrow-minded, selfish sheepfaces present, to disgrace the craft, by favoring the enactment of such a law.

Upon this sheepface principle, no paper outside of Washington city should have any advertising coming from the national government, and no paper outside of Harrisburg have a crumb of advertising coming from the state government. Suppose this latter be proposed, how would the sheepfaced, sneak-thief Shylocks, who propose to monopolize the county advertising, and by law cut out the publishers outside the county towns howl and raise their hands in holy horror? Yet the principle is just the same.

We expect there are interested parties in the legislature, who will try help themselves by assisting in the passage of such an act.

Such a law is uncalled for. There is no justice in it. There is no wisdom in it. There is no reason for it. It is simply an outrage. It is meaner than the lowest order of nepotism and the quintessence of sordidism. As a matter of course, none but a narrowminded county-town Shylock would advocate so unfair a law, and no fairminded legislator will give it his vote. We will venture, that could the brain of those selfish sheepfaces, who favored such a proposition in the editorial convention, be examined, it would be found cramped up and contracted like the mouth of a green persimon eater.

We trust the legislature will show its good sense by voting down such a proposition, in spite of interested members who may favor it.

This matter can not be bettered, and that is not the intention by such a bill—the hidden intention is to enable some to grasp and monopolize all to the exclusion of other parties.

New York Custom House.

GRANT THINKS LEET HELD AN OFFICE.

The corrupt ignorance, not ignorant corruption says the World, which prevails at the White House, babbles about Leet's office in the Custom-House, and that he may be removed. Leet was appointed to no office. He put him up for a *job*. Leet was not even a warehouseman when he began to receive income from general-order business. He neither owned nor was proprietor then of a first Class III. warehouse. He was forced upon Bixby as a copartner by Grant. He did neither work nor anything else. Subsequently he did become a proprietor, with Abe Wakeman and Shed Shook as bondsmen. But even then he was not an officer of the customs any more than is a cartman. And yet Grant and his partisans talk as if the civil-service reform touched Class III. warehouses, and which of the latter the Collector, "on approval of the Secretary of the Treasury," shall designate to receive general order merchandise.

Gentleman, you can't in this way conceal your nastiness, or remove its odor! The transaction of Grant, Porter, Judge Dent, Boutwell, Grinnell and Murphy, was a bold *job*, unredeemed by a single palliating feature. Just as much a job as if Grant owned the Seneca quary and ordered all the stone used on government works to be purchased of him at his prices!

Put that in your pipes and smoke it!

The *Sun* says that one of the most experienced public men of this city estimates the profits of the General Order robbery of New York merchants now enjoyed by Major Leet's "mess" at over a million of dollars a year. Divided into four shares, this would give two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for each partner, enough to enable each one to buy and stock a farm near St. Louis every year.

Leet, one of Grant's pets who is said to be coining money out of the New York merchants, is thus shown up by the Tribune, of that city:

"Leet continued to hang about the White House and draw full pay and allowances as a colonel in the Regular army till August 5th, 1870, more than a year after he had had obtained control in good part of the "general order" business here. Then he resigned, taking the benefit of an act of Congress which offered a year's pay and extras to those army officers who would do so. He was thus actually paid as Colonel up to August 5th, 1871, by which time he and his confederates in the enjoyment of this "plum" must have gouged at least $200,000 out of the commerce of this port, a sum which we presume they have since raised to quarter of a million dollars."

In the Senate, on Monday, last, Mr. Dill introduced a bill, supplement to an act to incorporate the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad company.

We have not learned what the provisions of this supplement are.

Subscribe for the REPORTER, without delay.

Grant's Nepotism.

The following is an interesting slice from the proceedings in U. S. Senate, Jan. 22nd:

The amnesty bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Edmunds (Rad., Vt.) had the floor, but was unable, owing to other engagements, to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Ky.) moved to lay aside the Amnesty bill informally for the purpose of taking up his resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether the President has conferred public offices of trust or profit in return for presents, and has been guilty of other misconduct. He offered a modification of it directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of Congress passing a law forbidding any person in the service of the United States to receive any gift or to appoint any of his relatives to office.

Messrs. Conkling (Rad., N. Y.) and Morton (Rad., Ind) were willing to have the resolution taken up, but not by laying the Amnesty bill aside informally, because that would enable any Senator to cut off the debate by calling for the regular order.

Mr. Sumner opposed laying the Amnesty bill aside otherwise than informally, and thought that Mr. Davis ought to be allowed to take up his resolution and make his speech in this the ordinary way.

Mr. Conkling said that this was a very extraordinary resolution, and he desired whenever it should be taken up it should be fully discussed and pressed to vote, so that the judgement of the American Senate might be promptly given upon its merits and its propriety.

Mr. Davis (Ky.)—I concede that this resolution is a very extraordinary one; but I insist that the subject and the occasion of it are very extraordinary too, (Laughter.) They are amply sufficient to justify the resolution—at least, they are so in my judgment, and I decide questions of propriety for myself. Mr. Davis than quoted from Mr. Conkling's speech on the retrenchment debate before the recess, in which he said that whenever anybody should propose any investigation aimed at either individuals or officials, or would point out any branch of the public service, he (Mr. Conkling) would favor the most radical and sweeping investigation that could be devised, and said: "Now, here is a branch of the public service needing investigation. I have proposed this resolution on my own responsibility, and whatever may be the scandal of it I am ready to bear it. I want the king of the political forest as well as the lesser beasts to be investigated. (Laughter.) I want the committee to investigate

—'the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his halls,'

and, for one, I am disposed to lead a march to beard that lion in his den. (Laughter.) The office of Chief Executive Magistrate is said to be the fountain of honor; but it is the fountain of dishonor, of abuse and corruption in our country. I want it purified by free, manly, unfettered, and unfaltering investigation. What have we seen within a few days! *The President of the United States published as a defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars for upwards of twenty years.* I presented my resolution. *The newspapers opened upon him, and at last, driven by the denunciations of the papers, or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of his defalcation.*"

Mr. Sherman suggested that the Senator (Mr. Davis) was discussing the merits of his resolution, although it was not before the Senate.

Mr. Davis—Then I will not pursue that line of remark.

Mr. Sherman said that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) must know that when he offered a resolution arraigning the President in this way, it must give rise to a general discussion. He was willing to postpone the Amnesty bill, with the understanding that this resolution was to take its place until disposed of, and he gave notice to the friends of the Amnesty bill that he would not agree to have it taken up again until they shall have made up their minds to stand by it and press it to a vote.

Mr. Thurman advised Mr. Davis to withdraw his motion, as to press it would plainly give rise to a long and probably excited debate, which would postpone the Amnesty bill.

Mr. D. said he knew it would give rise to a debate, and he was prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise. (Laughter.) But he did not wish to antagonize it against the Amnesty bill, and therefore he would withdraw it now, but would soon again bring it before the Senate.

The Passive Policy in Washington.

Our special Washington despatches state that at the democratic congressional caucus last night there was an expression favorable to the passive policy "so far as national politics are concerned," The dispatch adds: "No movement looking to any coalition or conference for the next national convention was made."

The truth is, whatever expression was had, outside of a consideration of matters before congress, was merely accidental; and while we are, of course, gratified to know that the members of the democatic party in our national councils are favorable to the Missouri, or passive policy, yet we would be deceiving our readers not to tell them, at the same time, that the caucus was not called to act upon this question, and that the democratic congressmen have not assumed, as will be charged, *dictate* to the party through the agency of a close caucus. Nevertheless, their voice is entitled to due weight as coming from men enjoying good opportunities to scan the whole political situation, and it possesses great value as indicating the sentiments of prominent individuals possessing influence in their respective localities. It is, "so far as national politics are concerned," that the passive policy chiefly applies. We have repeatedly explained that it signifies no abandonment by the democracy of advantages already possessed, or readily attainable. Its meaning is concisely stated by the Chicago Times. "It does not contemplate an abandonment of the democratic party organization, but simply a withdrawal or retirement of that organization wherever, with relation to the republican party organization, it represents the popular minority. It would, then, be a withdrawal of the national democratic party organization, and a corresponding withdrawal of the state and local organizations in all the states, congressional districts and lesser constituencies where the democratic party includes only a minority of all the voters composing the constituency. In all the states or lower constituencies, where the democratic party constitutes an undoubted majority of all the voters, the Missouri policy would leave that party intact to nominate and elect its candidates."

This plan for the defeat of the Grant administration has been growing steadily ever since it was first proposed. Circumstances have been fortuitous to place it prominently before the people, and the progress of the movement has been in proportion to the disposition or opportunity to give it an earnest and patriotic consideration. The proposition is now coming to be pretty well understood throughout the country, and we state nothing but our honest conviction when we say that the signs now point to its early and enthusiastic adoption by the democracy for the presidential campaign of this year.—*Missouri Republican.*

The infamous features of the Philadelphia Registry Law, are known to all. The democratic press has been crying out against this outrageous law for the last three years. Honest and fair minded republicans have demanded it, so unjus. is it throughout. The Bulletin, radical, of 24th ult., says:

The State Senate has passed to a third reading an amendment of the Registry law, by which the Aldermen belonging to the minority party will have authority to select their own election officers, and by which summary power to revise and alter the registry will be given to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The original Registry law was passed in accordance with a pleasant theory that the Republican party is wholly virtuous while its antagonist is altogether corrupt. The fact however is, that, each contains a very fair portion of dishonest and unscrupulous men who will always use any advantage that is given them, for their own benefit, without respecting the most sacred rights of their opponents. The Registry law has been used in that fashion, and for this reason, as in view of the fact that the requirements of common justice demand that the Democrats should at least have a fair chance for representation in a matter in which they are vitally interested, its amendment is imperatively required. There is no difference of opinion upon this subject among respectable Republicans. The honorable press of the party in this city demanded such an amendment last winter, and they will cordially approve of it if it is made now. Nothing can be lost by fairness and honesty in any case If we cannot carry this city for the Republican party in every election by an actual majority of the voters, we do not wish to carry it at all. A triumph won by fraud is an outrage upon the people, and its ultimate consequences will be disastrous to the winner. Even a suspicion of injustice must be hurtful to the party that labors under it, and that such a suspicion rightly attaches to the Republican party while it sanction this unequal law, cannot be doubted.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the senate many petitions have been offered in favor of a local option law.

Mr. Davis of Philadelphia, presented a petition, sixty-seven feet long, of citizens in Philadelphia praying for the local option liquor law.

Mr. Brooke, of the citizens of Montgomery county, praying for amendments to the game laws of this commonwealth.

In the House, on 23rd ult., a vote was had on bill No. 10, and act authorizing the electors of the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia to determine, by ballot, whether liccense shall be granted to sell intoxicating liquors within the limits of the said ward or not.

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Josephs and Mr. Griffiths, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Ballantine, Beardslee, Black, Bomberger, Bowman, Brockway, Brunges, Beck, Burkholder, Cooper, Dailey, Daniels, Darrah, Dratt, Dougherty, Ely, Fleeger, Fox, Gatchell, Gilfillan, Gleason Gray, Greenawalt, Griffiths, Guss, Hancock, Hereter, Herrold, Josephs, Keech, Labar, Lamon, Lane, Lawshe, Lawson, Letherman, Levering, M'Connell, M'Gowan, M'Junkin, M'Mullin, Magee, Mahon, Marks Mickey, Miller, Mitchell of Tioga, Moore, Morford, Newbaker, Peisert, Porter, Potts, Prizer, Purtell, Rogers of Erie, Rogers of M'Kean, Sample, Sanner, Schimkey, Shortt, Shuler, Smith of Fayette, Smith of Philadelphia, Staples, Starr, Strock, Taylor, Uhler, Vodges, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson and Elliott, speaker—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Beach, Conrad, Delacy, Edwards, Fetter, Harvey, Henry, Keffer, King, Koons, Lutz, Lawson, M'Gowan, Magee, Meek, Morris, Pursell, Ross, Sample, Taylor and Woolever—21.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

New and Desirable Music, just issued, by Mr. J. P. Shaw, Music Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

SHOWER OF METEORS, MAZURKA—By the popular Composer, Mr. J. M. Chadwick, is remarkably brilliant and taking, of medium difficulty, and sure to please. Needs only to be tried to be appreciated.

HEAVENLY DREAMS—Poetry and music by Mr. J. B. Swett. This is certainly one of the best Songs we have heard in a long time, it cannot fail of becoming popular everywhere.

The above pieces may be obtained of any Music or News Dealers, or of the Publisher, postage free, for 35 cts. each. Send for a copy.

Empty vessels sound loudest.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year ending June 5th, 1871, has just submitted his report to the Legislature. The following statement of the condition of the system is given:

Number of school districts in the State	2 023
Number of schools	15,700
Number of graded schools	4,684
Number of school directors	13,320
Number of superintendents	81
Number of teachers	18,021
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$41,04
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$32,86
Average length of school term in months	6,36
Number of pupils	854 614
Average number of pupils	567,188
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	.68
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	98
Cost of tuition for the year	$8,926,529,88
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	5,886,263,51
Cost of contingencies	1,167,124,94
Total cost for tuition, building, &c, and contingencies,	8,479,918,82
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	8,580,918,33
Estimated value of school property	16,886,624,00

If $520,000 expended in supporting orphan schools, be added to the $8,580,918,33 expended for common schools the grand total will be $9,100,918,33. The increase in the most important of the items in the statement, as compared with those of last year, is as follows: In number of districts, 21; in schools, 1468; in graded schools, 1742; in school directors, 220; in superintendents, 2; in teachers, 409; in number of pupils, 5723; in the average number of pupils, 11,247; in cost of tuition, $181,114-07; in contingencies, $1,898 89; in cost of building and renting school houses, $6,20,-619,17. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds. $869,157,10.

The State, outside of Philadelphia, has 14,161 schools; 16,482 teachers; an attendance of 700,040 pupils; an average attendance of 495,622; and an average school term of 5 months and 21 days. Male teachers were paid $40 03 per month, and female teachers, $31,12. Expended for school houses, $3,009,194,41; for tuition, $3,183,418,86; contingencies, $799,275 48 The receipts for the year were $6,023,451,-65; expenditures, $6,988,888,95, leaving a debt of $965,437,10.

In Philadelphia the school houses number 280; teachers, 1530; registered pupils, 134,574; belonging to the schools, 81,864 pupils. School property valued at $3,315,-407. In reference to the schools in Philadelphia, the State Superintendent says "that it is useless to conceal the fact that the working of her public school system, good as it is in many respects, is not quite satisfactory to the best school men of Philadelphia. The Superintendent suggests that the following changes seem to him desirable:

1. A better mode of examining and certificating teachers.
2. The respective duties of the Ward Board of Directors, and the Board of Controllers of the city, more clearly define, or, in other words, more unity in the school administration of the city.
3. Taxes for school purposes levied and collected by the school authorities.
4. More complete supervision

The value of the school property of the State is set down at $16,889,624, an increase of $1,062,447 over the previous year. The State appropriation to the schools was $500,000. Of this amount $95,887,66 were paid to Philadelphia; $30,430,42 to the city and boroughs, $68,661 to county superintendents for salaries; $15,000 to State Normal Schools; $2500 to Lincoln University; $4,039,59 to districts previously non-accepting, and $284,181,33 to the several districts. The general appropriation for 1872 was increased to $600,000, and the superintendent asks for $750,000 for 1873. The aggregate appropriations made to the several State Normal Schools reached the sum of $186,905 36.

Of the 12,091 school houses reported 7774 are frame; 2338 brick; 1500 stone; 326 of logs; built during the year, 640. Of the whole number 1492 are unfit for use. Of the 14,018 schools 3434 are graded; 345 were graded during the year; 10,507 are well classified; 11,556 have uniform text books, and in 11,716 the Bible is read. The number of male teachers employed was 7640; female, 8845; average age of teachers 234 years.

The number of institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans is 89; number of orphans in schools and houses, May 31, 1871, was 3607; number of orders of admission issued since, 418; number of discharges since May, 150; number in charge of the State, 1660; number of orders of admission issued since system went into operation, 6907; number admitted, 5907; cost of system for the past year, $500,000; total cost since going into operation, $2,992,-298,34.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

Liberal Republican Mass Convention—The Resolution Adopted.

Jefferson City, January 22.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met in the Hall of Representatives at noon, and is one of the largest ever assembled in the State. It was called to order by Colonel Wm. M. Grosvenor, chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Judge Debolt, of Grundy county, was elected tempo ary President, and Colonel Lawder, Secretary. Judge Debolt made a brief speech, in which he refered to the work before the Convention as a grand and noble one, hoping a movement would be inaugurated which would command the support of the majority of the American people in the interest of reform and true Republicanism. Various committees were then appointed for facilitating business, and after a stirring speech by Hon. C. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, the Convention took a recess till two o'clock.

The Convention is not only large in point of numbers but contains a majority of the leaders of the liberal Republican party of Missouri. Apparently it is composed of about the same men who figured in the bolting Republican Convention that nominated Brown for Govenor. Some surprise is noticeable at the character of the American element in the Convention, it being much greater than was expected, while as lookers on, there several prominent gentlemen from States—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, Judge Oliver, of Ohio, Mr. Scovill, of New Jersey, and many others—who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition in the Republican ranks here. Nearly every county in the State is represented, and the Convention has been well worked up considering that it is merely for consultation and the comparison of views. A large number of people have arrived by the midday trains, and the hotels and public resorts seem quite as well filled as the State house.

On reassembling this p. m. the Committee on Resolutions reported through their chairman, Col. Grosvenor. The reading of the platform called forth repeated and very enthusiastic applause and a general storm of cheers followed the close. The resolutions, which were adopted without any dissent are as follows:

The Resolutions

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now as we were in the dark days of civil war to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights or enfranchisement; to those established facts now embodied in the Constitution we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can the Government be just or great in which tax-payers have no actual part; we therefore demand with equal suffrage for all equal amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for their common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people; we demand a genuine reform of tariff so duties shall be removed which, in addition to revenue yielded to the treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products; and a consequent tax for the benefit of a favored interest.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, a faction or a party with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled a disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the right of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority, and that it is time to stay the growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure Kukluxism, irreligion or intemperance and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask it at the practice or creed of some shall be the law all, we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitation of power.

Resolved, That being Republicans makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power and work for reform necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reformation set forth, to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 m. there to take such action as our conviction of duty and public exigency may require.

Disgrace of the Supreme Court.

The New Legal-Tender Decision by a Packed Supreme Court.

In these days of judicial declension it is a trial and a grief to see the Supreme Court of the United States set its feet in slippery places, as it has done in reversing its own decision in the Legal Tender case.

When the Court was composed of eight members, it decided by five to three voices that the Legal Tender act of 1862 was null and void so far as it related to preceeding contracts. This decision was in the interest of honesty and integrity. It was a rebuke to foul play, and elevated the standard of public morals before the world.

This Court has since been reconstituted by an increase of its members to nine, two of whom are fresh from the bar, where the paid counsel of great railroad corporations whose interests were and are adverse to the former decision. By the aid of these two attorneys upon the bench, the vote in the Court as now constituted stands five to four for the reversal of the former decision.

"The decision of courts," said Lord Chatham on a memorable occasion, "is not law, it is only an evidence of the law." In the present case we must regard it as pretty poor evidence too. It is simply testimony of lawyers who were committed to their judgment under the stimulus of an endeavor to find an interpretation which should favor the interests of power ful clients. The decision is an attorney's opinion rather than a conclusion of an impartial bench of judges.

The argument, too, as presented by Mr. Justice Strong, is rather that of an attorney than that of a judge. What shall we say, for example, to these words taken from it?

"If now the decision of the Court "establishes that these obligations "can be discharged only by gold "coin, and that, contrary to expectations of all parties to contracts, "legal-tender notes are rendered unavailable, the Government has become an instrument of the grossest injustice."

Who is so blind as not to see that this is the most formadable argument used against the decision itself when applied to contracts made before the passage of the act? It is almost impudence to attempt thus to twist it from its original legitimate uses and apply it as it is now applied.

And again, the following sentence from the same opinion is abhorrent to every sentiment of mercantile honor, as we trust it is against all sound law.

"The obligation of a contract to "pay money is to pay that which the "law shall recognize as money when "the payment is to be made."

We will alter just one word in this sentence, and then it will speak the language of common sense and true morals: "The obligation of a contract to pay money is to pay that which the law recognized as money when the (contract) was made."

If anything else than this is law, it is very bad law, and unworthy any court of real justice.

One of the greatest affronts and outrages ever perpetrated against the people of the United States was consumated yesterday, in the legal-tender decision of a packed majority of our highest judicial tribunal. We will not dwell on its tendency to undermine respect for judicial decision, although it is a scandalous spectacle to see the same court promulgating diametrically opposite opinions on the self-same question, within the short period of three years. The essence of this great scandal is, that this is no true decision of the Supreme Court, but the decision of Ulysses S. Grant, dictated by him when he packed the court for the very purpose of over-ruling a former decision of that tribunal on the same question. It is the most flagrant instance, even in our recent history, of striking at the very roots of justice and undermining the great cardinal principles of the Constitution. Nay, it subverts the fundimental principles of all free government. The separation of the judicial from the executive departments, has always been regarded as the chief bulwark of English as well as of American freedom. In England it was extorted from the crown after long struggles; but in this country we possessed it from the beginning, and kept it until it was taken from us by President Grant. This ignorant man disliked the decision on the legal-tender question rendered two or three years ago, and determined to pack the Supreme Court with judges on whom he could rely to reverse it. This was the sole reason for his appointing Justices Strong and Bradley, thus reinforcing the minority of the court and creating a majority whose decision would coincide with his views. This virtual usurpation of the judicial power by the President, making the decisions of the Supreme Court a matter of personal will and executive dictation instead of the solemn judgements of a body of independent judges learned in the law, is all the more dangerous because it is perpetrated within the forms of the Constitution. General Grant is the Supreme Court. He has so packed it with subservient partisan judges that he is able to decide all legal questions in which he feels a personal or party interest.

Judge Strong, one of Grant's appointees, delivered the opinion, and Judge Bradley, his other appointee, supported it by a separate opinion, thus bringing the results of General Grant's packing into bold exposure. Judge Strong's argument is a tissue of chicaning sophistry which affronts justice and common honesty, as well as the Constitution. He derives the authority to make Treasury notes a legal tender from the war power. This pretence was tersely exploded in advance, so far as it applies to the present case, by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter in his very able argument before the court. Mr. Potter's neat exposure of the fallacy is worth inserting here:

"The constitutional power of Congress is always the same. Whatever power to raze, to burn, to impress, or to destroy it, it has because these powers are appropriate, and plainly adapted to the exercise of the authority expressly delegated to it to make war. *That the government can only use its powers in this respect in time of war is because it is only as a means of exercising the power of making war that it has authority to use them at all.* Nevertheless, the power of Congress to make war remains always the same. *If the power to issue Treasury notes, and make them a tender for pre-existing debts, was a necessary and proper means of executing the power to make war, and that power alone, then indeed the right to exercise that means would have begun when the war began, and ceased when the war ceased.*

General Grant's packed majority not only falls into unsound logic and bad law, but insults the public conscience by attempting to obliterate the eternal distinction between right and wrong. According to this decision, it is just for a man who borrowed a hundred dollars to discharge the debt by making a tender of the value of thirty dollars. There is no such thing as intrinsic justice, no distinction in the nature of things between right and wrong, the only rule being whatever Congress declares to be right is right, however revolting to the moral sense of mankind. If Congress may legalize the payment of thirty dollars to discharge a debt of a hundred it may equally legalize the payment of one dollar, or even of a nickel cent, to discharge the same debt. Every healthy conscience unhesitatingly decides that such a doctrine abolishes all just moral distinctions, annuls promises, destroys the obligation of contracts, and makes the dictates of immutable justice the sport of legislative caprice and packed tribunal. A laboring man who just before the passage of the Legal-tender act deposited a hundred gold dollars in a savings bank, and was paid two years afterwards in paper worth only thirty-seven dollars, was not cheated or robbed, according to General Grant's packed court, but received back a just equivalent for his deposit. It requires nothing but an act of Congress and the decision of a packed tribunal, to transform rascality and robbery, the violation of contracts and defrauding of creditors, into public virtues. There could not be a more melancholy proof of the unsettling of the foundations of morality than the promulgation of this scoundrelly doctrine in the face of the community by what was once a tribunal of justice. A community is frightfully demoralized in which such a decision can be received without provoking indignant remonstrance and scorn.

THE SUN FOR 1872.

The New York Weekly Sun Doubled in Size without Increase in Price.

With the beginning of 1872 The Weekly Sun has been doubled in size. It now contains eight pages instead of four, making it equal in dimensions to any other weekly secular journal published in this country. At the same time its price has not been increased. It will be furnished to subscribers at the uniform rate of one dollar a year for each copy. To this rate no exception will be made and no reduction will be possible, either to clubs or agents. Every subscriber who sends a dollar will receive a copy for a year.

While The Weekly Sun furnishes as much reading matter as other papers published at double or treble the price, it will contain new features which will add greatly to its interest and value as a family newspaper. Its independence of opinion and its unqualified hostility to Tweedism and Grantism, and every form of public robbery, bribery, and corruption will be maintained, while in point of political news its readers may rely upon always receiving the most accurate as well as the freshest intelligence that can possibly be obtained. The enlargement enables us also to devote additional space to valuable agricultural intelligence, and to print interesting stories and romances more extensively than hitherto. For miscellaneous reading presenting the quaint and humorous aspects of life, and for useful information respecting not only what takes place in this metropolis and this country, but in all other parts of the world, we now have ample room.

In its new form The Weekly Sun is the cheapest paper of its class in the United States; and we appeal to such of our readers as approve its ideas and objects, and find it interesting and valuable, not only to renew their own subscriptions, but to recommend the paper to their friends and neighbors.

This year is destined to be a memorable one in the history of the country. We are on the eve of a most significant Presidential election, and political movements will for many months be watched with unusual interest. As a journal, free from the trammels of party, The Weekly Sun will continue to uphold the principles of true republican government. Its readers are invited to sustain it in that work. The truth, irrespective of party prejudice or official influence, will always be told in its columns.

Terms of the Weekly Sun.

A journal containing eight large pages, published every Wednesday morning—To all mail subscribers, whether single or in clubs, one dollar a year each, always in advance.

Daily Sun, by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year. Semi-Weekly Sun, by mail, $2 a year. Addres THE SUN, New York City.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administrations *de bonus non cum testo anexo* on the estate of Nancy Runkle, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. LUKENBACH,
jan5.6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Runkle, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON LUKENBACH,
jan5.6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration to the estate of Philip Musser, late of Gregg twp., Centre county, decd., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for payment.

SAMUEL HERRING,
jan5.6t. Administrator

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Reliance Wringer,

Have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining precisely what is wanted, and of producing a perfect machine. They have brought out an entirely NEW WRINGER, which they call the

"PROVIDENCE"

New 1871. Perfect

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT, OVER ALL OTHER WRINGERS

It Wrings Faster Than by Hand.

We consider the Providence superior to all others, for the following reasons:

1st. The ROLLERS, of large size and best quality of White Rubber, are all secured to their Shafts in the most permanent manner, the Moulten Process, making the best roller in the world.

2d. The PATENT METAL JOURNAL CASINGS prevent any wear upon the journals.

[The wooden journals in which the iron shafts of other machines run, soon wear, and the efficiency of the Wringer is hereby greatly reduced.]

3d. The DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS used on this Wringer give the utmost ease and steadiness in working, while the double stop prevents them from bottoming or being thrown out of gear. We furnish either single or double gear Providence, as desired.

4th. The ADJUSTABLE CURVED CLAMP readily adjusts this Machine to tubs of any size or thickness, making a perfect fastening. No wooden pegs or rubber straps on this Clamp.

5th. SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY, are combined in this Machine, with all the requisites of a firstclass Wringer.

PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
Providence R. I.
11 Warren Street, New York.

GREAT FIRE!

Great Destruction of high prices!

SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS!

at the Old Stand

of WM. WOLF

at Centre Hall.

LADIES AND GENTS

DRESS GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

ALSO, A CHEAP LINE OF

FLANNELS, MUSLINS, CALICOES

AND

SHAWLS,

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

NOTIONS,

SYRUPS, COFFEES.

also a large stock of

FISH, the best, all kinds,

MACKEREL and HERRING

the best and cheapest in the market.

apr7,1 WM. WOLF.

GROCERIES!

The Chepast, purest, best.

OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,

On Allegheny Street.

RUHL

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1872

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagarly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem its favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

—o—

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, wih advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

—o—

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

—o—

The following licenses were granted at January term:

J. B. Butts,	Tavern	Bellefonte,
James J. Kunes	Tavern,	Liberty twp
Jeffery Hays	"	Rush "
Robert Haworth	"	Philipsburg bor
Robert Taylor	"	" "
Amos White	"	Rush twp
Robert P. Craig	"	Ferguson "
Frederick Fahrion	"	Gregg "
Benjamin Snyder	"	Boggs "
Alexander Knoll	"	Howard bor

The Lock Haven Republican is rejoiced to say that that city is now almost entirely free from the small-pox.

CENTRE COUNTIER KILLED.—Mr. Adam E. Shafer, son of Samuel Shafer, south of Madisonburg, was killed on the railroad, near reading, on Tuesday of last week. Young Shafer, we are informed, had been appointed, a short time ago, as baggage master on one of the trains, and in attemping to jump upon a hind car, of a moving train, he slipped and fell upon the track, and was struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive immediately following. His head was turned completely back by the blow from the cow-catcher, and the unfortunate young man was picked up dead. His remains were brought to his former home in Brushvalley, and interred at Rabersburg on last Saturday.

As a dressing, Nature's Hair Restorative goes ahead of any in the market. See advertisement. feb2-2t

We do not think it advisable to publish the letter from A LISTENER—we fear it might get him into trouble.

A large stock of new goods will be received at Smith's store, Potters Bank, this week, and be sold cheap. Smith knows how to please, and always gets something new. Go and see his new goods.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—Some portions of our county are suffering very much from a scarcity of water. There have been no rains, to replenish springs and cisterns, for nearly four months. Most of farmers in the neighborhood of Centre Hall, come to this place, some a distance of two and three miles, for water. Up in the Barrens, somehave no water nearer than five miles.

Mr. Wm. P. M'Manus has finished running a compass line from the L. C. & S. C railroad in the neighborhood of Poe Creek to a point on rail road, two miles below Milroy. He says a good route can be had—distance 13miles.

COLD.—The weather this week, was extremely cold—the thermometer standing 4 degrees below zero, in the morning.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An old man, by the name of Wm. Stambaugh, aged 62 years, who lived in a cabin about two miles from Sandy Ridge in this county, was found dead, badly burned about 30 rods from his cabin, on the 19th inst. The cabin had been burned to ashes, but when, or what date, we have not been informed. From all we can learn, the old man had fled from his burning cabin, but not until he was so badly burned that he could only travel some thirty rods until he fell dead, where he was found on the 19th inst. A Coroners inquest was held, who declared that he came by his death in accordance with the above facts.—*Republican.*

Martin Oberdorf, of Northumberland county, was shot by a young man named Perry Haas, some time last October. His trial came off at Sunbury week before last, and he was convicted of murder in the first degree.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—William Stombarger, says the Philipsburg *Journal*, a man advanced in years lived in a little cabin on the summit of the mountain three-fourths of a mile from what is known as the old Copelin stand on the Tyrone pike, about six miles from this place. Here this solitary man lived upon a little clearing on which he raised enough for his support, meager though it was, seldom making his appearance in the world outside. Some three weeks since his horse strayed to the hotel of Mr John Copenhaver, but nothing strange was thought of it at first, but last Friday Mr. C. concluded to go and see why Stombarger made no effort to recover his horse. Arriving at the cabin he was horror-struck to find it in ashes and the charred and mutilated body of the occupant lying dead near. Esquire Herd, of this place was notified and after summoning a jury on Friday afternoon visited the spot. They found the body lying at the side of a wood pile about ten feet from the ruins of his house, in a state of partial nudity and frozen to the ground. The only garments covering his body were a shirt, burned from the neck half way down the body and a pair of stockings entirely whole. There were several bruises upon his head, the flesh was burned in several places—though not, in the opinion of the jury sufficiently to have caused immediate death—and the flesh all eaten from his face and throat by some animal. The body looked as if it might have laid there for a week or more. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from some cause or causes unknown to them. His remains were taken charge of by Mr. Copenhaver and interred. Suspicions of foul play have been entertained by some, as he has often been heard to say, when in liquor, that he had from $600 to $1,200 in gold, hidden under a largestone. But however possible this may be, we consider it altogether improbable.

Godey's Lady's Book for February is welcomed. In addition to the usual excellent and well-adapted reading, this number offers particular attractions in the steel engravings and Fashion plates, which are simply exquisite. The Music is "Shamrock Leaf Waltz."

J. J. Lingle, formerly of this county has been elected one of the senatorial conferees of Clearfield county.

Both branches of the legislature have passed the resolution to adjourn on the 28th of March. It is believed that the public business can all be dispatched by that time.

The proper study of mankind is woman.

The higher the Hill, the lower the grass.

What is good for the back is good for the head.

Some are wise, and some are otherwise.

MARRIED UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—'Mid all the cold storms that made last week memorable, there started out from Union county, two of opposite sex, whose hearts, pierced by Cupid's darts, had been set with love aglow and they sped for our beautiful village to have the welding done, and that from *twain* they might be *one*. We opine that as the cold wind's whistle cheered them on their way, they sang with Shakespeare,

In celebration of that nuptial, which
We two have sworn shall come.

Reaching Centre Hall, they upput at the comfortable hotel of mine host Spangler, and got themselves fixed up for the desired matrimonial pronunciamento. Messengers were despatched to one minister, then to another, then to a squire, but none of those hymenial smiths was "tu hum." How agonizing this must have been—what a dilemma! There was no other remedy but wait—and they waited—and waited—and the morning and the evening came, and none yet to utter those golden words, "I pronounce you man and wife." The gentle hours of Morpheus' reign, bed-time, kept stealing on silently, and we can imagine the loving hearts mourning like Rachael "because they were not" one. Mine host called upon the lovers to see whether they wished to retire, when *pater familias*, in prespective, lamented, "Es kent en g'schwatz gevve wan mer zamme schlofa." *Ramrod* (landlord) thought might as well "zamma schlofa," all the same now. Further deponent saith not; only next morning they set out for across the mountain, determined to be fooled no longer. Luckily, at Pleasant Gap, a minister was struck, and, as Milton would say,

Then, all in heat,
They light the nuptial torch,

and the two were pronounced one flesh—turned homeward a happier pair, and we hope an everlasting happiness may be theirs, for the painful anxieties they had to undergo until they had cast off the last vesture of singleness, and may the pretty lines of Lyttleton ever prove truewith our happy groom, who

Has by his own experience tried
How much the wife is dearer than the bride.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

John Graham Opens for the Defense.

New York, January 29.—Each adjournment in the case of Edward S. Stokes to plead to the indictment for the murder of James Fisk, jr., increase public interest in the case. The crowd around the court of oyer and terminer was much larger to-day than any previous. At half past ten Judge Ingraham took his seat Stokes soon after was brought in by the sheriff and took his seat. Beside him were his father and brother.

John Graham, senior counsel for Stokes, opened the case by moving that the indictment of Stokes be quashed, on the ground that the papers revealed one of the basest efforts to prostitute the law toward the destruction of a fellow-being ever heard of.

District Attorney Garvin was opposed to the motion to quash. He reviewed all the points made by Stokes' counsel and claimed there was no ground whatever to warrant quashing.

Judge Ingraham after hearing all sides took the papers in the case and will announce his decision on Thursday next.

News has only just come to hand of an appalling steamship disaster which occurred on the night of December 22, between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. The steamer America, while on her way from the latter port to the former, took fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity that the vessel was soon burned to the water's edge. No fewer than eighty-seven passengers, of whom there were a large number on board, are reported to have been either burned to death or drowned.

Snow Storm and Hurricane in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, January 24.—There is a severe snow storm and hurricane prevailing east and west of the Rocky Mountain range, coming from the northeast. It is now sweeping over the summit of sherman. The Union Pacific trains are detained both sides. The train bound east has been snowed in several days on Laramie plains. As soon as it is shoveled out fresh drifts cover the tracks. Several trains bound west are now waiting here for the opening of the road.

The palace cars going to Ogden for the Japanese embassy cannot get beyound Cheyenne. The train from Denver is also snowed in. Travel is stopped east, west and south.

This is said to be the severest winter ever known here.

Great Storm in England—Houses of Parliament Damaged.

London, January 24.—A severe storm commenced here yesterday evening and lasted all night, raging with great violence. The gale at times became a hurricane, and rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portions of the city. The parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places and injuring the decorations and furniture.

The weather reports show that the storm extended throughout the British isles and reached some portions of the continent.

It was reported from good sources that the chief officers of the Custom-house and leading radical republicans in this city and State have had a consultation with reference to the Custom-house investigation, and they have decided that as long as the sessions of the committee are kept up, and Messrs. Bayard and Casserly—two democratic members—are allowed to cross-examine witnesses and examine them, that the publication of the evidence is doing the Republican party more damage than could possibly be done if the Republican majority of the committee took the responsibility and adjourned to Washington. This course is now seriously contemplated. In discussing it many Republicans who have been counted "Grant men," protested against staying the investigation. They assert that the public have a right to know all the facts that exist with reference to public officials, and the modus operandi of conducting the public business. They declare that it would be evidence of guilt on the part of the administration to undertake to stifle this investigation; that the evidence already elicited is sufficient to show that the New York Custom-house should be thoroughly reorganized; that the general-order business is an organized swindle, and should be broken up; that the carting business is a job for speculating contractors, and should be taken out of the hands of the Collector and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with certain restrictions, and the whole establishment so managed that the importer may be unembarrassed and commerce encouraged. The Astor House, where the committee is in session, is constantly swarmed with Custom-house officials and interested outsiders engaged as counsel by the general-order warehouse proprietors, who seem more alarmed about their "precious plums" than almost any other of the sinecure holders.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—This is the name of a new eight-page original and illustrated story and family weekly, published by Messrs, Waters, Eberts & Co., Chicago. The paper presents a neat and pleasing appearance, and exhibits much taste in its make-up. Its contents are varied, and rich in interest and full of instruction. It contains well-written continued stories of great interest, beautifully illustrated, and entertaining short stories, sketches, poems, etc., with departments especially devoted to the Farmer, the Housewife and Children. One of the special features of this number is Will princip M. Carleton's great Poem, "The Burning of Chicago," which the publishers have beautifully illustrated. Our Fireside Friend will find a welcome in every family circle. The Publishers will send a specimen copy free to any address.

Joseph Crotzer's sale, near Centre Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 29th, at ten o'clock:

2 mares, 2 cows, 10 head of young cattle, 2 three-yearling steers, 7 large shoats, 1 large breeding sow, sheep; one Centre Hall reaper as good as new, 1 Haines threshing machine and power, 1 fanning mill, 1 grain-drill, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring-wagon, 1 sled, horsegears, 1 large roller, 1 cornplanter, plows, harrows, rakes forks, 1 copper kettle, tables, chairs, bed and numerous other articles.

SALE.—Peter Hoffer's sale, near Centre Hall, on Wednesday, March, 6th, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils.

11 head of work horses and colts, cows, young cattle, hogs cross of Chester white and Kentucky, horse-gears and his entire stock of farming utensils.

H. R. Smith's sale, in Potter twp., live stock and implements, on 14th Feb.

J. T. Ross' sale, near Linden Hall, live stock and implements, on 7th March.

Wm. F. Jordan's sale at Centre Hall, of farm stock, Feb. 22nd.

B. F. Philip's sale, in Penn twp., 8th Feb.

Hurry up! The stock of ready made Clothing that lately filled our store is being so rapidly reduced, that to save one day in making your selection, under the Half Price rule, is worth hurrying up.

HIRSCH & BRO.
Milroy.

Traverse Jurors—2nd Week, 29th January.

Penn: Joseph Adams, Em Kerstetter,
Haines: S W Hosterman, Ph Stover, T Ehrhart.
Bonner: O P Hastinger.
Worth: Jas Arney.
Boggs: T Eckly, C Curtin.
Bellefonte: J A S Mallory, F Mullen, C D Keller.
Harris: Isreal Condo.
Snowshoe: Wm Kuperick, L Rhone.
Marrion: Ira Johnson, J R M'Calmont.
Philipsburg: Wm Moyers.
Patton: Jacob Mattern.
Miles: B Rough.
Gregg: D Ziegler, Wm Weaver.
Curtin: Wm Miller.
Walker: Wm Garberick, J K Kissinger, D D M'Kean.
Huston: E J Henderson, D Irvin.
Liberty: J D Gardner, F Liggett.
Rush: W Hale.
Taylor: Saml Hoover.
Howard tp: N H Shank.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS,
of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Meslame Reese, of Gregg township, County of Centre, Penn'a, by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Meslame Reese, to John Rishel, Gregg township, county and State aforsaid, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Meslame Reese. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Meslame Reese will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN RISHEL,
Assignee.

15dec.6t

DEATHS.

On the 22nd of Jan., 1872, in Haines township, after a lingering illness of about two years of cancer, Charles Smith, aged 73 years, and 29 days.

In the death of Father Smith, there is a vacant place in the bereft family which cannot be filled. He was an affectionate husband, and a kind father. In his death the Reformed church has lost an active, consistent, and liberal member, the community a useful citizen, and the entire neighborhood a kind and obliging neighbor.

On the 24th of Jan., his remains were followed, by a large concourse of relatives and friends, to the grave, and the occasion was improved by two sermons from Rev. C. H. Reiter, one in the German and one in the English language. C. H. R.

MARRIAGES

On the 23rd of Jan., 1872, by Rev. C. H. Reiter, at the Reformed parsonage at Aaronsburg, Mr. W. J. Krape and Miss Susanna M. Fidler, both of Haines twp.

On the 10th of Dec. 1871, by the same, at the same place, Mr. W. R. From and Miss Catharine Geistweit, both of Centre county.

On the 28th, of Jan., 1872, by the same, at the same place, Mr. Philip S. Meyer of Haines twp., and Miss Susie L. Lukenbach of Potter twp.

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Cleaver, at the residence of the brides parents, Unionville, Prof. Henry Meyers of Rabersburg, and Miss Martha J. Taylor, of Unionville.

On Christmas Day, 1871, at the residence of Monroe Armor, by the Rev. J. I. McIlvain, Capt. R. B. Barger, proprietor of the Republican, to Miss Mattie A. Dare, both of Bellefonte.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 350.....Salt 2 50 per sack,.....

Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20.... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White Wheat $1,30, Red 125....Rye.....75.....Corn 60.....Oats .35.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 40. Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 25.....Eggs 30. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12.

$12 SPECIAL NOTICE.

Gents heavy Cassimer Suits at $10 and $12, usual prices $16 and $17. We are selling those goods less than cost, *on account of closing business.*

HIRSCH & BRO,
Milroy.

Settle Up!

STERNBERG has sold out his Drygoods and Clothing Store, at Bellefonte.

All accounts must be settled up immediately, to save costs. All accounts not settled up within a reasonable time, will be placed into the hands of a Justice for collection. 12jantf

The Tenth Volume of WOODS HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE begins with January 1872. Its regular contributors include Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thos. K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr W. W. Hall, James Parton, etc. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Maj. Gen Kilpatrick, Petrolium V. Nasby, etc., write for it occasionally. Terms, $1.00 a year. In clubbing, three first-class periodicals are given for the price of one of them. The most liberal Premium List ever published. No periodical is more frequently or favorably mentioned by the press. "Wood's Household Magazine" is one of the monuments of business enterprise which mark the age."—*Methodist Home Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa. "It has been improving ever since we knew it—a good criterion for the future."—*Courier*, New Market, Canada. "It is a marvel of cheapness and first-class quality combined."—*New York Times*. Specimen copy sent free to any address.

S. S. WOOD & CO.,
jan12.4t. Newburgh, N. Y.

MUSIC!

Wherever the NE PLUS ULTRA Glee-Book has been introduced, it has been pronounced superior to all other works of its kind. It is the largest, latest, finest, and only collection of new Glees and Quartets, nearly all of which have Piano Accompaniments, *ad lib.*

Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, or $1.50.

J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

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Every No. of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY contains four or five Piano Songs, four or five Instrumental Pieces, besides Vocal Duets, Quartets, and four-hand pieces—in fact, we guarantee every yearly subscriber at least $50 worth of choice new Music. We offer four yearly copies for $9.

Sample Copies mailed for 30c., Five Back Nos. for $1.

J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the WEEKLY DISPATAH, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable weeklies published. The WEEKLY DISPATCH gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear large type, and is one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining and acceptable family newspaper is not excelled by any journal in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50 a year, or in clubs of ten, to one address at $1 00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on published rates for single subscribers, or ten per cent. on our club rates. Address, O'NEILL & ROOK, Publishers of DAILY and WEEKLY DISPATCH (DISPATCH Iron Building),

67 and 69 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa

WATCHMSHOP. AKER

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity, that I have established a Jewelry shop in Milroy, for repairing clocks, watches, and jewelry. All work left for repairs will be promptly attended to and repaired in the most approved style.

J. G. KING.

jan5.3t.

Obituary.

On the 14th inst., at Orangeville, Ill., Mr. David Fye, aged 76 years, 4 months, and 20 days. He was formerly of Potter twp., Centre county, Pa.

He moved from there to Stephenson Co., Ill., about 18 years ago, where he was respected as a good citizen and member of the Reformed Church. He left a wife and eight children to mourn his departure, all of whom are married. His disease was dropsey of the heart. He was confined to his room about four months, although suffered comparatively little pain. J. K. Y.

At Milheim on Saturday, 19th, suddenly, Mrs. Mauck, wife of Jesse Mauck, dec'd.

On the morning of 20th inst., at Centre Hall, of croup and diptheria, James D. son of Daniel Keller aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

On the night of the 20th inst., at Centre Hall, Lizzie, daughter of Wm. Emerick, aged 13 years, 8months, and 5 days. (The death of this little girl was very sudden and unexpected. During the week she complained of being slightly ill, though nothing serious, and she was about as usual; on the evening of her death she seemed to be well enough to engage in easy work, and retired to bed, shortly after which her father on retiring, observed that she breathed heavily, and although medical assistant was soon at hand yet in less than two hours her spirit had departed. Her death was caused by dropsy of the heart.

MUSIC!

The Song Echo containing over one hundred beautiful Songs, Duets, and Choruses—such as Driven from Home—Little Brown Church —My Father's Growing Old—Only a Little Flower—Rain on the Roof—She Sleeps in the Valley—Write me a Letter, etc. There is not a poor piece in the book.

Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, for 75 cents.

J. L. Peters,
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Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting all the latest and best Music for two and three cents a piece. Every number contains at least $4 worth of new Music, by such authors as Hays, Thomas, Gounod, Persley, Abt, Kinkel, Pacher, Allard, Strauss, Faust, etc.

Single Copies mailed for 30c. Price $3 per annum.

J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY

and

Machine Shops.

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a

FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines

Hay Rakes,

PLOWS and Plow Castings of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for

Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of SHAFTINGS, PULLIES HANGERS, in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY
Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to

Jdec7 1tf

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriage or Buzes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at p10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL fowling pieces at ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

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PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
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For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
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For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a burning ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pain Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

NOTICE

Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines, Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

est ablishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28ly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Geog Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

junes'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pull night bell.

ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.

jun18 1

CENTRE HALL

Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.

dec8,9tf MILLER & BADGER.

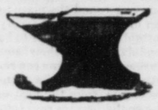
WM. J. M'Manigal

WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,



IN HIS NEW BUILDING

Milroy

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED in

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Nails,
Nails,
Nails!

Glass,
Glass,
Glass,
Glass!

Locks,
Locks,
Locks,
Locks

Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges!

Screws,
Screws,
Screws,
Screws!

Oil, Paints, & Putty.

Special Inducements

To Carriage Makers & Blacksmiths, for

Hubs,
Spokes, Rims,
Carriage Oil Cloth and Linings,

Iron,
Iron,
Iron,
Iron!

Horseshoes
and Nail Rods,
Blister & Cast Steel,
Horse Nails, and Steel Toes,

and a very large assortment of Carriage Bolts,

Special Inducements

To Housekeepers for

Wallpaper,
Wallpaper,
Wallpaper!

From 10cts to $1 per bolt.

Coal Hods and Shovels,
Tea Kettles, Pans,
and Skillets, Lard Cans, Waffle Irons,
Toasters, Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives, all kinks of Cuttlery,
LAMPS of every description,

Special Inducements

to Carpenters
for Saws, Planes,
Chisels, Drawknives,
Braces and Bitts, &c.

To Farmers
and every body else, for whatever they want in my line. I keep a general assortment of WOOD & WILLOW WARE such as Buckets,
Tubs, half Bushels,
Peck measures,
Baskets, &c.
Trunks, Valices,
& Traveling bags,
Sleigh Bells,
Sleigh Runners,
Fenders and Shafts.
FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
& MECHANICS,

Please give me a call, or send for prices. You will find a general assortment of every thing pertaining to the Hardware trade.

I would ask Painters to give my Varnishes a trial. I have just received from New York a large Stock of Varnishes, such as

FURNITURE, COACH, WHITE DEMAR, WEARING BODY, CARRIAGE BODY, DEAIN RUBBING, ASHPHALTUM and JAPANS,
J. T. LEWIS & BRO.
WHITE LEAD,
always on hand.

Orders Respectfully solicited.

Wm. J. McManigal.
1dec8m

WAR! WAR!
On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.

Devling's
CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, & Shoes, Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july8

CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS, be make at ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefoete on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to

C. H HENNICK,
18oct.tf Gregg twp.

Carriage
MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

The First and the Best!
The Largest & *CHEAPEST* *stock of*
FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

KELLER & MUSSER,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

have just opened the best, cheapest larges as well as the best assorted stock of Goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen TableCloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing
LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Ruedymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." jan30,69

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

Graham & Son,
Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving go

There Was a Rose.

"There was a Rose," she said,
"Like other roses, perhaps to you,
Nine years ago it was faint and red
Away in the cold dark dew,
On the dwarf bush where it grew.

"Never any rose before
Was like the rose, very well I know;
Never another rose any more
Will blow as that rose will blow
When the wet wind shook it so.

"'What do I want?'—Ah, what?
Why, I want that rose, that wee one rose,
Only that rose. And that rose is not
Anywhere just now? God knows
Where all the old sweetness goes.

"I want that rose so much;
I would take the world back there to the night
Where I saw it blush in the grass, to touch
It once in that fair Fall light,
And only once, if I might.

"But a million marching men
From the North and the South would arise,
And the dead—would have to die again?
And the women's widowed cries
Would trouble anew the skies?

"No matter. I would not care?
Were it not better that this should be?
The sorrow of many, the many bear—
Mine is too heavy for me,
And I want that rose, you see!"

Farm, Garden and Household.

THOSE KEEPING HORSES should twice a week throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, etc. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOMS.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of water out by the door, wet the broom in it, knock it to get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom and not sweep far at a time. If done with care, it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice, if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet, and swept off, before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used by some housekeepers.

DRAINING.—We have been asked of what use are drains, four feet in depth in impervious clay, and why would not surface drains answer better? To which we reply that "impervious" means a relative and not a positive quality of the clay. No clay, or at least none that we meet in agriculture, is really impervious. To become so it must be subjected to a process of grinding which renders it plastic. Some geological clays are met with that have probably undergone some such process, and they alone are really impervious. A clay subsoil when examined will be found to be filled with small pores or veins, through which the water finds channels of escape, and the deeper the drains are placed the larger the number of these veins will be cut, and the more perfect will be the drainage. None need be afraid of draining the most impervious clay that can be met with, at a depth of four feet from the surface.

TAKING OFF THE HIDES OF ANIMALS.—A leather worker gives the following directions in the *Canada Farmer*: "We will suppose the animal dead and placed on its back; the operator, by thrusting his knife point foremost and edge up, makes a slit the entire length of the carcass, from the chin, over the centre of the breast in the line of the navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, with his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand, run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg and into the central slit of his bosom. Take the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the line of the heel, over the centre of the cap of the hock down the back of the ham into the central slit. In this way the hide, when spread out, will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentions of its outline."

A CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—An authority on this subject says: "I am much surprised at the opinion, which is so prevalent of the insurability of seasickness. I believe the opinion to exist among the nonmedical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and among sea-going surgeons supineness to applying remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. In the greater number of instances. I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in five or six hours. The almost instant effect of this treatment, if coupled with a few simple precautions, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well."—*Exchange.*

MAKING BUTTER.—At the New York Dairy-men's Convention, a paper was read by H. Cooley Green, Esq., on the manufacture of butter in creameries. Mr. Green illustrated his plan with a mop churn on a large scale, and used many arguments to prove that the co-operative system was the correct one. He also stated that his model creamery was suited for the manufacturing of cheese as well as of butter. In addition to this it might appear that Mr. Green's plan brought the two products too close to one another, and thereby risked the deterioration of the butter. In the course of discussion on the foregoing article it appeared that one great drawback to the success of co-operative butter factories was the want of neatness in the milking and forwarding of the milk to the factory. A neat dairyman suffered from the neglect of his lazy dirty, neighbor. Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Association, read the following reports. The Union Factory, Bangor, Franklin County, reported 98 days' milk, 233,161 pounds, sold 9,522 pounds butter, average, 1 pound butter to 24½ pounds milk. The Barley Spring Factory, Chatanqua, Franklin County, reported 270,811 pounds of milk, 12,012 pounds of butter, average, 1 pound butter to 22 5-50 of milk. The Cold Spring Factory, Malone, Franklin County, reported 441,167 pounds milk, 19,776 pounds butter; average, 1 pound of butter to 22 1-31 pounds of milk.

POOR FELLOW.—At the insane asylum, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., is a homeless maniac called "horse John." He imagines that he is a horse, and may be seen every day, from morning till night, drawing a small wagon and whisking an imaginary tail of untwisted ropes. Horse John really believes himself to be a horse. No amount of talk will persuade him that he is not. As you approach him, he commences to prance and kick up—then he will baulk and whip himself with the whip-tail which he carries in his hand. Poor demented man! All day long he wastes his energies drawing his wooden cart, and the listless world pass idly by, never giving a thought to the human wreck which passes before them.

FISH QUESTION.—The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture will award on the first of March next two prizes of $300 and $200 respectively to the best two establishments in the State for the culture of fishes for food, all competitors for which must send in their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Society, Edward N. Perkins, 42 Court Street, Boston. The committee of award will consider the number of species of fishes cultivated, the number of individuals, and their size and condition, the number of eggs hatched in the establishment, and of young reared from them, the neatness and economy of the establishment, and the excellence of the fixtures.

ONLY two members of the Maine Senate and fourteen members of the House were born out of the State of Maine; and of these sixteen, fifteen are natives of other New England States. One only is an immigrant.

A Remarkable Career of Crime.

Charles D. Hildebrand, the notorious burglar and jail-breaker, now in prison at St. Joseph, Mo., tells the story of his life, an unbroken succession of crimes, beginning in his early childhood. He was born in 1840, and at the age of three months, he was stolen from his parents, and it would seem that this act had some influence upon his character, for his favorite crime has always been robbery. When only eight years old he was detected in robbing a money drawer in St. Louis, but on account of his age he was not imprisoned. Only a year afterward he appeared in Paris, where he was convicted of robbery and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but after three months confinement he was pardoned, immediately upon his release he went to London, where he was detected in attempting a heavy robbery with two notorious burglars. Both of his companions were transported to Van Dieman's Land for 30 years, and after six months imprisonment in the Old Bailey, Hildebrand, now only ten years of age, was banished to America. He went from England to Montreal, where he was soon detected in another robbery, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, but managed to obtain his liberty at the end of three days. Appearing shortly after this in Kingston, Canada West, he was again arrested for robbery and imprisoned for one year, serving out his full term. In 1852 he returned again to the United States, and almost immediately made his appearance in a bold robbery at Alleghany City, Penn., which shut him up again for two years. Scarcely had he gained his liberty when he was detected in a robbery and murder, and transported to Cuba for 20 years. One of his companions was imprisoned for life. Hildebrand contrived to obtain a release at the end of three months, and soon after was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Mexico for indulging again in his favorite crime. He escaped after six weeks imprisonment, and returned again to the United States. Convicted of robbery soon after in Nashville, Tenn., he was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years, but was released through legal interference at the end of a month. In 1855 he appeared in San Francisco, and was an inmate of the city prison for one month. Going to Europe again, he next served a term of seven months at Birmingham, England; five months in a dungeon at Lyons, France, and two months in Berlin, Prussia. Returning to America, he served one month in jail at Pittsburgh, Penn.; two months in Cincinnati; was sentenced for four years at Baton Rouge, La., but escaped at the end of fifteen days; six months at Louis; but bought himself out in three days; served two years in Illinois, for two distinct charges, and escaped a third by flight to Europe. Returning to the United States in 1865 he was recognized and imprisoned in Illinois for one year. At the expiration of his term he at once entered into a conspiracy to rob an express company in Indiana, but was exposed by his associates, taken to Milwaukee, and sent up for five years. He served four years and four months, and was then discharged for good behavior. He has served fourteen years in various prisons, a part of the time closely confined in dungeons. He has been in ten different State prisons, four city prisons, twenty police stations, and seventy calabooses. He declares that he intends now to reform, and to devote himself to the publication of a book of crime, exposing the manner in which burglars operate, illustrating it by scenes from his own experience.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHISKY.—A well-known physician suggests the following test for those who are skeptical as to the effect of whisky and other similar spirits upon the stomach. Hold a mouthful of whisky, he says, in your mouth for five minutes, and you will find it to burn severely; inspect the mouth, you will find that it is inflamed. Hold in ten or fifteen minutes, you will find that various parts of the mouth become blistered; then tie a handkerchief over the eyes, and taste, for instance, water, vinegar, milk or senna; you will find that you are incapable of distinguishing one from the other. Such a simple and easy experiment as this ought to convince any one that alcohol is not only a violent irritant, but also a narcotic; for in this experiment you have objective evidence that it has inflamed and blistered the mouth, and for the time being paralyzed the nerves of taste, and, to a certain extent, those also of common sensation. Now this is not an experiment or fact upon which any doubt has ever been or can be thrown; and can any one believe that the still more important internal organs of the body can be less injuriously affected than the mouth? Another well-known physician says that even the moderate use of such liquors, if long continued, and grown habitual, cannot fail to have ultimately a prejudicial effect upon the health, while it may be confidently asserted that there are no circumstances of ordinary character by which it can be justified as beneficial or necessary.

THE ECONOMY OF COOKING FOOD.—When wheat-straw is fermented by means of green, moist vegetable matter, as fresh clover or grass placed in layers amongst it, its quality as feed is much improved. It is found that the process not only renders more soluble the fiber of the straw, but actually converts part of it into starch, sugar and gum. Accurate experiments—according to Professor Voelker, in Transactions of Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1871—have proved that the fermenting process enabled fifty per cent. of the vegetable fiber to become soluble, while of the unprepared straw only twenty-six per cent. is soluble. When chaff of straw is steamed in an ordinary feed-chest, under a pressure of fifteen pounds per inch, and allowed to cool gradually, the same effect is produced, and one ton is equal in nutriment to two tons unsteamed. Besides, by mixing with it meal of any kind, or bran, the flavor is diffused amongst the mass, and it is rendered much more palatable. In this way, even wheat-straw may be used as fodder, and a great saving effected.

A BURNING COAL MINE.—About a hundred years ago a coal mine at the Bank Colliery near Rotherham, England, took fire, and all efforts at the time and subsequently were ineffectual to extinguish it. Not long ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft. In order to prevent, if possible, the fire from extending to other parts of the working a wall was built 1000 yards in length, and varying from nine inches to five feet in thickness. Metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, securely plugged; but by removing the plugs the state of the air, and even the position of the fire, can be ascertained. The heat arising from this fire is so intense that two or three crops a year can be obtained from gardens over the colliery.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—All the Havana journals the same evening published the following: "The Cuban Junta pays monthly $2,000 to a Madrid journalist to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence. The telegrams published in the American journals are either forged in New York, or sent by Azcarate from Madrid. A former Havana correspondent of a New York journal will manufacture letters there to create the impression that the insurrection has partisans among the Spaniards here, and to allay suspicions regarding the real author. The articles published in the New York journals as editorials favoring the insurgents are written by the insurgents, who pay a third above the usual advertising rates in order that the articles shall not appear as advertisements, because they understand the discredit under which they would be held.

SHIPWRECKED.—The brigantine Phebe Ellen of Londonderry, N. S., from St. John, N. B., for Havana, with a cargo of shooks, was capsized and dismasted. The cook was lost and the others lashed themselves to the wreck, which two days after struck a ledge on Cropley Point, east of the entrance to Digby Basin. Capt. Dill was drowned in the surf while attempting to get ashore. Three of the crew were frozen to death, and only the mate and two men were rescued.

The product of Philadelphia industries is put at the large sum of three hundred and fifty million dollars.

Items of Interest.

THE Duke de Persigny is dead.

THE Tichborne case has been resumed in England.

THE Spanish Government has decided to retain Valmaseda in Cuba.

MAINE has 225,508 children between the ages of four and twenty-one years.

THE address to the Crown has passed both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath.

EXTENSIVE strikes are in progress in Charleroi, Belgium, and Stuttgardt, Germany.

THE number of Roman Catholics in Europe is 148,090,000, of Protestants, 71,000,000, and of Jews 4,800,000.

THE Red Republicans are becoming active in Lyons. The opposition to the tax on raw materials is increasing.

FIVE churches, the Court-house, and many other buildings in Monticello, Ark., were destroyed by a tornado.

A MONTREAL man offers to bet $2,000 on George Brown, of Halifax, against any single sculler who may compete with him.

THERE are five thousand one hundred and nine postmasters in this country whose salaries are at least two hundred dollars each.

THE Wisconsin legislature is again investigating the Dells improvement frauds, which caused so much controversy last year.

IT is said that in Paris alone there are three hundred thousand children between the ages of seven and thirteen who go to no school.

IN 1850 the Jesuit body through out the world was a little in excess of four thousand. At present there are nearly nine thousand members.

A DWELLING burned at Bradford, Ont., by which five lives were lost—a woman named Teuier, her two children, a niece, and a man who boarded in the house.

A BAG of two hundred letters has just been found in a corner in the Knoxville, Ill., post-office. The letters contained drafts and valuables, and were about three years behind time.

THE Dutch Reformed Church was the first organized in the United States, antedating the German Reformed fully a century. The foundations of the latter were laid about the year 1720.

A STRIKE occurred among the compositors engaged in the printing office of Stuttgardt, Germany. Some 300 persons left work, and the language used by them leads to fears of disturbances.

THE ex-Empress of the French has sold her jewelry to a celebrated firm of jewelers in London for $400,000. Curiosity is excited as to her reason for requiring so large a sum of money just now.

MRS. MARTIN, wife of the man who died at Cleveland from trichina "spiralis, also died from the same disease. The boy, aged 6 years, is in a critical condition, and the girl, aged 4 years, it is believed, will recover.

IT is pointed out by the Paris *Temps* that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 Communists prisoners at the hulks still waiting to be brought before the courts martial, although seven months have already elapsed since the fall of the Commune.

A CORRESPONDENT in London telegraphs that the Mordaunt divorce case is to be re-opened with the convalescent Prince of Wales as co-respondent. It is also affirmed that the Duke of Edinburgh is to be co-respondent in another similarly disgraceful suit.

THERE is still a house standing in Greenland, N. H., which was built in 1638, and is consequently 234 years old. It is a two-story brick building, with high gable ends. It is 30 feet in length by 22 in width. The walls of the lower story are eighteen inches thick.

A YOUNG girl named Green, seventeen years old, made her way from Beliot, to Clinton, Wis., where live her mother and sister. As soon as her mother heard her daughter was in town, she made complaint against her daughter as a vagrant, and the girl was sent to jail for ninety days.

THE paper is to the people what a sign-board is to the traveler. The paper tells who is in business, and where to trade, and the sign-board tells the name of the place and direction. Then, if you want people to buy of you, tell them through the paper where you stay, and what you have.

A MEMORIAL was presented in the U. S. House showing that the consumption of distilled spirits in two or three times greater than the product returned for taxation, with a consumption not less than 130,600,000 gallons per annum. It is assumed as not possible nor probable that the product is only 50,000,000.

THE Grand Duke Alexis has abandoned his projected buffalo hunt in company with Sheridan and Spotted-Tail, and in obedience to the orders of the Czar has repaired to St. Louis, whence in company with Admiral Possiet he expects an immediate recall in consequence of the disruption of our relations with Russia.

BEEF and mutton are scarce and therefore dear. One of the causes of the scarcity of beef is the great destruction of pasturage and consequent starvation of cattle by the severe weather of last month in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. The cause of the scarcity of sheep is the high price of wool, farmers being loth to part with their sheep until they have been sheared.

JOHN BEVER, who separated from his wife a year ago, and has since threatened her life, went to her house at St. Cloud, Minn., and drove the children out. He then seized his wife by the hair and dragged her into a back room, where he literally cut her head to pieces with a hatchet. When arrested he made no resistance, but said he came there to kill her and had done it.

THE U.S. Secretary of War gives an estimate of the probable cost involved in the passage of the House bill granting bounty land warrants to soldiers of the late war redeemable in certificates and indebtedness. The estimate puts the amount at $391,467,600; and, if in addition thereto, the same benefits be extended to the heirs of 327,148 officers and soldiers who died in the service, the amount will be increased to $456,904,400. This is exclusive of seamen, marines, wagon masters, and teamsters.

CONDENSED MILK.—In the year 1846 condensed milk was first put upon the American market. Mr. Borden, of White Plains, was the originator, and is now the most successful manufacturer of this milk. The condensed milk is prepared with sugar, and is hermetically sealed for distant transit; while that used for daily consumption has no sugar in it, and though not sealed, will keep sweet from two to four days, according to the condition of the weather. One pound of condensed milk is equal to three pounds to four pounds of natural milk. Seventy-five per cent. of the bulk of the milk is evaporated.

TO PREVENT FRAUDS.—A novel, but simple device, for the prevention of frauds in voting, has been suggested. A book of printed forms is to be provided, each being numbered, and a space left for the name and address of the voter. A coupon, correspondingly numbered, is attached, and this is given to the voter when he registers, to be presented when he offers to vote. It would be impossible for repeaters to vote on another man's name, and would make a clean and distinct record for every voter.

THE COMET.—Referring to the fact that the head and nucleus of Encke's comet—now visible through the telescope—are turned away from the sun, while the longer axis is directed almost exactly toward it, the Astronomer Royal, of England, remarked, in a late address: "This appears to be the almost universal rule with the smaller class of comets. Unlike the sheep of little Bo-Peep, they carry their tails before them."

THE ORCHARD.—Will a heap of well-rotted manure, composed of one-fourth pig and the balance horse manure, prove injurious to an orchard of small fruit trees? The *Rural* says it will not.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Sights and Scenes in the Old World—Beautiful, Beautiful Venice—Interesting Personal Experience—Up the Mediterranean.

ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Here we are in Venice, thus far in our pilgrimage of sight-seeing. After picking out a gondola, and putting in it the ladies of the party, and also our small packages, we returned to the station-house and pointed out our trunk to one of the porters, who put it on a truck and soon had it on board of the gondola. Our gondoliers soon worked their way out from the other boats, and there we were on the grand canal on our way to the Hotel Barbesi. The first thing that we noticed was the absence of noise. As we went swiftly along towards our destination, the only sound we heard was the sharp cry of the gondoliers as they approached a corner, to give notice that they were coming, so as to avoid a collision. We thought we would be taken the length of the Grand Canal, but after going a short distance we found our boatmen were taking a short cut to the hotel.

ON THE GRAND CANAL.

As we rowed along the stillness became absolutely painful. Not a sign of a horse, cow, or dog to be seen anywhere. Neither was a glimpse to be had of a carriage, cart, wagon or vehicle of any description.

At first the novelty of the scene was interesting, but in a short time it began to have a depressing effect upon all of our party. At last we arrived at the hotel, and in a few moments were comfortably located in a pleasant apartment, looking out on the Grand Canal and across it to the beautiful church of St. Maria della Salute. After breakfast, we made arrangements with the proprietor of the hotel for a gondola with two oarsmen and a commissioner, for which we were to pay him fifteen francs ($3) a day. The weather was beautiful, and the first thing we did was to take a long row round the place to get a general idea of the city. The very essence of comfortable locomotion is to be found in a gondola. With their soft cushions and luxurious benches, you can repose at full length. Over you is an awning which protects you from the heat of the sun, while the gentle breezes cool your brow as you are swiftly propelled by your sturdy gondoliers through the watery highways of Venice. We rowed out to the Armenian Convent and saw the monks at work in their garden, and also busy setting type and printing the books used by them in their different Convents.

It was at this place that Lord Byron remained for six months, while he was in Italy. The good brother who took us round the Convent showed some manuscript written by Byron in the Armenian language, and also a portrait of him, which they prize very highly.

On our way back to Venice, we stopped at a place called Lido, which is the Long Branch of Venice. During the Summer, it is a favorite place of resort of the Venetians who desire to indulge in the luxury of surf bathing. We afterwards rowed up the Grand Canal, which is about two miles in length and from one hundred to two hundred feet wide, and intersects the city from North-west to South-east, dividing it into two unequal parts and resembling an inverted Sin shape. It occupies the same position to Venice that the Corso at Rome, the Toledo at Naples and the Boulevards do to Paris.

Thousands of gondolas are here to be seen, moving in every direction, and on each bank rise handsome houses and magnificent palaces, but I must say, somewhat the worse for wear.

THE RIALTO BRIDGE.

We made several trips on the Canal during our stay, and found them both entertaining and instructive. In front of nearly every palace or house are to be found posts painted in various colors to designate the proprietor. We thought they were put there to fasten the gondolas to. At last we arrived at the celebrated bridge known as the Rialto. Our guide informed us that the present bridge was about 300 years old, and was the only one that crossed the Canal till 1854. It is about 160 feet long and 50 feet wide, and consists of a single marble arch of 74 feet span and 32 feet high. We left the gondola and walked across the bridge, and found it covered with small retail stores of every description. We saw many "Merchants of Venice" there, several of whom we thought lineal descendents of Shylock. We found the churches of Venice numerous and full of interest, but our time being limited, only a few were visited, and those imperfectly seen.

THE CHURCHES OF VENICE.

One of the finest was the Jesuits church. The columns that support the roof are of white marble, and inlaid with verd antique representing a climbing vine. The altar rests on twisted columns of verd antique, a material very rare and expensive, and the pulpit is of verd antique and carrara marble, fashioned so as to produce the effect of drapery in folds. The effect is very fine, but rather too theatrical, we thought, for a church.

TOMBS AND STATUES.

In the church of Santa Maria del Frari, we saw the tomb of Titian, and in the body of the church is the monument to the unfortunate Doge Foscari, who has been immortalized by Byron.

The most singular tomb is the one erected in memory of the Doge Giovanni Pesaro. It is an immense affair, about eighty feet high, and like the front of a building. The principal objects that strike your eye, are four enormous negroes, of black marble, but dressed in blouses and pantaloons of white marble, and which appear to be torn about the elbows and knees, and through the rents can be seen the skin of black marble. There is a sarcord phagus resting upon agons, and on each side of it two skeletons supporting sepulchral scrolls. In the centre, and above all this, sits the late Mr. Pesaro.

Next to this burlesque in marble, is a monument to Canova, his own design, and originally intended for Titian. It is a pyramid of marble, with an open door in the centre, into which several male and female figures are seen as if walking in funeral procession.

CHURCH OF ST. MARK'S.

The most singular and interesting church we visited, was that of St. Mark's. It seems a fair representation of architecture run wild. Its style or styles are partly Christian and partly Saracenic—its form is that of a Greek cross, and it is crowned with domes and minarets like a mosque. The facade is rich in mosaics and crowded with works of sculpture and elegantly carved pillars. Over the centre door stand the celebrated bronze horses, four in number, of which much is surmised and but little known. Few horses have traveled as far, for they have gone from Rome to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Venice. Napoleon I. carried them off to Paris in 1797, and put them on top of the Triumphal Arch in the Place Carrousel. After his defeat in 1815, they were brought back to Venice by the Emperor Francis, of Austria, and restored to their former position. The interior of St. Mark's is very dark, and everything seems crowded. There is a vast amount of gilding, mosaics and columns, and of the last, there are nearly five hundred, the guide informed us, all of marble, and some very rare and costly. The mosaic floor is depressed in many places, owing to the sinking of the piles on which the church is built. From the church it was but the walk of a moment before we were at the

DUCAL PALACE.

This, you know, is an immense edifice, filled with vast and desolate apartments. The walls are crowded with paintings of colossal size, mostly from the pencil of Titian, Paul Veronese and Tintoretto. The scenes represented on the canvass are descriptive of events that have taken place in the history of Venice. There were very few, if any, religious pictures in the collection. In one of the largest rooms are painted the portraits of the Doges of Venice, in panels near the ceiling, and extending around the four sides of the apartment. In the extreme corner of the room, opposite the entrance, is a black panel, which marks the place that should have been occupied by the portrait of Marino Faliero. In one of the rooms we were shown an aperture in the wall, which was, in the palmy days of Venice, occupied by the celebrated Lion's Head, in whose mouth were put anonymous communications to the Council of the Three Inquisitors of the Republic. We were also shown the dungeons under the palace, and they were most fearful looking places, and afterwards we walked on the Bridge of Sighs. The prison on the other side of the bridge was filled with convicts, but no political prisoners are now confined in it.

THE SQUARE OF ST. MARK.

That evening we went to the great square of St. Mark, which was but a moment's walk through narrow alleys from the hotel. Cafes and shops line the three sides of it, and the sidewalk being covered by an arcade, is always a place for promenading in any kind of weather.

It was with great difficulty we were enable to get a seat in front of Florian's Cafe, and after ordering some refreshment, spent the evening there, listening to the military band that plays there two or three evenings in a week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, during the Summer months. Innumerable ladies and gentlemen were walking up and down the square, while the band was discoursing most eloquent music. The shops mentioned above were all brilliantly lighted, the air filled with music and happy voices, and, take it altogether, it was one of the most cheerful sights we saw in our travels.

FINE ARTS.

One morning was spent in the Academia della Belli Arti, wandering through the rooms hung with the finest works of the Venetian artists. One of the most striking paintings in the collection, is that of Titian's Ascension of the Virgin. It is a work of great power and beauty, and is the principal attraction. There was also a large painting by Paul Veronese, occupying one end of the largest room of the academy, representing the Supper at the House of Levi. The coloring is brilliant, and the perspective so admirable that after gazing at it intently for a short time, you actually think you are looking at a scene in real life. The figure seems to stand out from the wall as if seen through a stereoscope.

OFF FOR TRIESTE.

After leaving the academy, we rowed to the Arsenal. We found it filled with an extensive and curious collection of helmets, shields and cuirasses, covered with elegant workmanship; leather quivers, filled with arrows such as were used during the Fourteenth Century; also, several swords, presented by the Popes to newly elected Doges. We were also shown pieces of the Bucentaur, or State galley, in which the Doge went out once a year to marry the Adriatic. The gilding on this galley cost forty thousand dollars, which will give an idea of the cost of the entire vessel. There were very few workmen around the Arsenal, and the place seemed dull and lonesome. We spent our last evening in Venice in the Grand Square, listening to the music. Returning to our hotel, we packed our trunk, paid our bill, which was $27 for three days, including the guide and gondola, and at 10 P. M., embarked on board the steamer for Trieste. Fare, $7, including berths.

The Fish Question.

The following are the rules for supplying fish in New York State:

In delivering spawn and living fish from the State Hatching House, the following rules have to be obeyed exactly.

Only public waters, and no private ponds, can be supplied.

The impregnated spawn of salmon trout and whitefish can be sent in October, to such places as have conveniences for hatching it. Living salmon trout and whitefish can only be delivered at Caledonia, and all persons wanting living fish of any kind, must send a man for them, as there are 646 lakes in this State, not to speak of streams and rivers, and the means at the disposal of the Commissioners are too small to justify the attempt to deliver fish at the expense of the State. To avoid dissatisfaction, no exception will be made. The expenses of the person coming for the fish will be 50 cents at Caledonia and $2 at Rochester, beside traveling expenses.

Young whitefish are in condition to transport from the 1st to the 10th of February, salmon trout from the 10th to the 20th.

Oswego bass, strawberry bass, white bass, rock bass, and a limited number of black bass, pike-perch or wall-eyed pike and bull-heads can be delivered at Rochester at any time during the winter. Application to be made at 16 Mortimer street.

Milk cans are used for carrying whitefish and salmon trout, and milk cans and pounding barrels, or other clean barrels, are suitable for carrying other kinds of fish. A five-gallon milk can will hold 2,000 whitefish or 1,000 salmon trout; or from 20 to 100 of the other fish above named, according to their size.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned, and must describe particularly waters to be stocked, giving names, locations, and size, and stating whether the ponds have rocky or muddy bottoms, or have eel grass, flags and pond lilies. The wall-eyed pike, rock bass, white bass, black bass, whitefish and salmon trout are suited to clear waters with rocky bottoms where the crawfish is to be found, and Oswego bass, perch, strawberry bass, and bull-heads will only live on muddy bottoms with flags and lilies. It should also be stated what kinds of fish are found in the lake.

It is almost useless to stock rivers which overflow their banks and flood much extent of country, as the fish are stranded by the receding waters, and get into pond holes, where they perish in dry weather.

All fish should be deposited as near the head of the lake as possible, so they will not go into the outlet before they become familiar with the water. The fish should be deposited during the night, when most large fish do not feed, and will find hiding places before morning.

HOW TO MAKE LIGHT. — The Paris "Figaro" gives the following method of obtaining light instaneously, without the use of matches and without danger of setting things on fire: Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put in it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial, and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

GRINDING WHEAT WITHOUT MILL STONES.—A mill for grinding wheat without mill stones has been devised in Great Britain, and one of the machines is now in successful operation at Edinburg. This mill reduces wheat by percussion, while it is unsupported and falling freely, being projected through the air. The wheat, in passing through the machine, is struck by a series of bars moving at immense speed in opposite direction. It is so instantaneously reduced into a state already for bolting that no injurious heat is caused and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerable less. The advantages of this invention are the very slight and rarely needed repairs it requires against the keeping in order of millstones; the fewer men required, and the consequent saving in wages; the exemption from loss by scorching, and greatly diminished fire insurance; the small ground and space occupied, and the much less driving power needed in the one case than the other.

A FARMER recently took to a Detroit museum a curiosity in the shape of a ball of striped snakes which he had unearthed in a bit of marsh. In going into winter quarters they had rolled themselves into a heap, being tangled and knotted like a net, and were without life or motion; seven heads could be counted in the ball.

A LADY says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of butter swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs, and cranberries. She felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little Cupids in chariots by angels, shaded with honeysuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions from several of the States for the reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis, and especially for the repeal of the protective duties on iron, coal and salt.

Several petitions were presented asking for reductions in the duty on coal, iron and salt. Chinese residents at San Francisco send a petition for reduction of the duty on rice, which was not received on the ground that, coming from foreigners, it should be addressed to the Secretary of State.

Petitions of a temperance nature were introduced; one forbidding the election to office of any person who drinks intoxicating liquors.

Petition presented of citizens of Boston for a national prohibitory law.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repeal the duty on iron and salt, with amendments, which he asked to have printed, and moved its recommittal. By a vote of 31 to 19 the bill was recommitted.

Bill introduced to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenses incurred by them in the defence of the United States.

Bill introduced to admit tea and coffee free of duty, also a bill for the encouragement of the fisheries.

The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report to the petition of certain women who asked the right to address the Senate from the floor on the subject of women suffrage.

The Finance Committee reported a bill defining the Eight-hour law.

The Military Committee reported a bill granting the issue of artificial limbs to all persons who lost either their arms or legs in the armies or navies of the United States, below the grade of captain.

HOUSE.

Mr. Townsend (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill for the sale of useless vessels and other materials in the navy and the construction of 20 new vessels. Referred.

Several important bills were introduced, including one to allow respondents in criminal courts in the United States courts to testify in their own behalf, one to remove all political disabilities, others the tenure-of-official acts, to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and to allow American registration of foreign-built vessels. Mr. Hale's motion to remit the duty on all articles used in the construction of American-built ships was discussed for a short time. Mr. Dawes offered an amnesty bill, but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 131; nays, 70—less than two-thirds. The proposed bill removes all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment.

Bill passed appropriating $10,000 for the employment of six experienced surfmen at each alternate life-saving station on the New Jersey coast.

The House appropriated $50,000 for surveying and marking the boundary between the territory of the United States and possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The House discussed at length the question of American shipping interests without decisive action.

A bill was passed providing that the time from which pensions heretofore granted, or that may hereafter be granted, shall commence, shall be the date of the discharge or of the death of the soldier, and extending the time for application for pensions to July 1, 1874.

Another bill was passed—108 to 85—establishing the principle of granting a pension to the widow of a soldier after she had contracted a second marriage and entered a second widowhood.

During the week the tariff bill was under discussion daily.

The Post-Office bill appropriates $28,225,750, among which are the special items—$500,000 for the China mail, $150,000 for the Brazilian mail, and $75,000 for the Sandwich Island mail. Mr. Clark, from the same committee, reported the Pension bill, which appropriates $30,480,000.

Scarcity of Beef and Mutton.

The simple statement that matured beef cattle are worth here and elsewhere 2 cents per pound more than during the month of November, and but a fraction less than they were one year ago, and that sheep for the last two weeks have ruled 2 cents per pound higher than in November, and much higher than in January of last year; and that these advanced prices have not induced any marked increase in the supplies at any of the market places, East, West, or South, is enough to suggest an inquiry into the cause or causes for this apparent scarcity, and actual important appreciation of prices.

If the Western markets were more fully supplied, and the scarcity of stock only applied to the Eastern markets, the lack of sufficient transportation facilities would account for our short supplies here; but Western markets are as bare as our own, and the conclusion is forced upon us that there is an actual scarcity of fat beeves and sheep in the United States, the late returns of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. The severe weather of last month in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and other Southwestern States, nearly destroyed the pasturage on thousands of acres; and it is estimated that 200,000 Texas and Cherokee cattle have died of starvation since November. The low prices ruling in October operated to lessen the number of cattle in the hands of feeders who usually supply our markets in winter, and it is now more than probable that the consumers will be compelled to pay high prices for beef, for at least three months to come.

The cause for the scarcity of sheep is apparent enough. Wool has advanced almost beyond precedent, and nothing but lack of feed or extraordinary high prices for mutton will induce the farmers to part with their sheep until the crop of wool is taken off; so that mutton must be scarce until after April next, at least. —*N. Y. Paper.*

Dairy Products of the United States.

CHEESE: Product of, in the United States, in 1869, 103,548,868 pounds.

Product of, in the United States, in 1860, 240,000,000 pounds.

Value of product in 1869, $38,000,000.

Value per pound in 1869, about 16 cents.

BUTTER: Product in 1860, 458,827,799 pounds.

Product in 1869, about 700,000,000 pounds.

Value of Product in 1869, about $210,000,000.

Average value per pound, about 30 cents.

Value of milk in 1869 not used in the production of butter and cheese, if estimated at a low value at the point of consumption, about $300,000,000.

Total value of dairy product in 1869, estimated, $548,000,000.

Average value of butter in Boston, 35 cents per pound.

Average price of cheese in Boston, 15 cents per pound.

Average price of milk in Boston, 7 cents per quart.

Mr. N. A. Willard, of Little Falls, N. Y., President of the State Dairyman's Association of New York, and Lecturer on Dairy Husbandry at Cornell University, gives the following estimate, premising that prices are now somewhat less than in 1869.

Milk consumed as food at 3 cents per quart	$275,000,000
Butter	195,000,000
Cheese	28,800,000
Condensed milk	1,000,000
Whey and buttermilk used in production of pork	10,000,000
Total	$509,800,000

LIGHT IN THE WATER.—An English telegraphist has invented a photometer which has proved that light penetrates to a depth of one hundred fathoms below the surface of the sea. Hitherto it has been supposed that 30 fathoms was the furthest depth to which the sun's rays could reach, but an apparatus, of which the main feature is chemically prepared paper, has proved that the sun is more than three times as powerful as was supposed.

Coal Mine Explosion.

Another coal-mine explosion in Great Britain and eleven lives lost! Science seems helpless to prevent these disasters in the bituminous mines of England and Wales. In America nearly all our accidents are the result of gross negligence and defiance of statute laws on the part of the companies; nearly all of them occur, too, among the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. Our bituminous coal is mostly taken from near the surface of the ground, the "shaft" being often merely a horizontal passage cut in the side of a mountain, with ramifications on the right and left. Even